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CHINESE FACTIONS PLAN TO UNITE IN NATION'S INTERESTS

No Stone Is Being Left Unturned to Secure Adequate and Worthy Representation of China's Interest at Washington

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday).—The first part of the Chinese delegation for the Washington conference will leave China between October 10 and 15, and will proceed direct to the United States. On arrival it will commence the work of drawing up such an agenda as seems commendable to the Chinese viewpoint, preparatory to formal discussion later between the representatives of the different nations. The identity of the Chinese delegates is far from settled, but no stone is being left unturned by those who have a wide vision of the nation's opportunity at this hour to secure adequate and worthy representation for the Republic of the Far East.

All parties, it is claimed, would like to see the delegation headed by Li Yuan-hung, who though retired from active politics for some time, possesses the confidence of the people for his experience and wide knowledge both of Peking and Canton politics. For the position of working leader of the delegation, Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese Foreign Minister, is favored, and there is much cabling going on in regard to the other members, so as to secure a national rather than a party representation. Ling Chang-ming, former Minister of Justice, is in London and has lost no time since his arrival in cabling to China urging the country to forget its party differences and send only national figures to Washington.

In authoritative Chinese circles here it is firmly believed that Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be prevailed upon to modify his attitude toward Peking for the sake of presenting a national united front to the world at this juncture, and approaches have already been made, it is understood, by the Peking Government with this end in view.

Chen Chang-ming, the generalissimo at Canton, in any case, is held to be the more powerful figure and one not likely to put the cause of the South before the cause of China.

Sphinx-like silence is being preserved by the Chinese Government at Peking regarding the subjects of the proposed conference.

More activity is apparent in the international sphere, however. The Pacific Conference Association, which has recently come into being, is demanding that the Chinese delegation shall raise the subject of leased territories and shall press for their restoration to China. These territories are Kwang-chau-wan, Hong Kong, Weihaiwei and Port Arthur. As yet Peking has given no sign of approval or disapproval of this demand.

Meanwhile, having completed his work in London as an observer on the Chinese behalf at the Imperial conference and as a protagonist of China's cause in British parliamentary circles, B. Lenox Simpson is proceeding to Paris to visit the French Foreign Office and consult with the Chinese Ambassador in Paris. Afterward Mr. Simpson will sail for Canada and from there will go to Washington to meet the advance guard of the Chinese delegation.

Orient Field for Trade

Chinese Minister Says Raw Products Await American Exploitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, speaking to the Foreign Trade Club of Baltimore yesterday evening of American trade in China, said:

"The United States of America up to a quarter of a century ago was an agricultural nation. It is only in the last quarter of a century that you have become an industrial nation, have become industrially self-sufficient to such a point where you are not only supplying your own needs, but are beginning to sell abroad. As your population increases, and as your people turn more and more to industrial pursuits, you will come to depend more and more upon our raw products for your needs, and the source of raw products of Asia have scarcely been touched. As America has been the world's granary in the past, so China will become the world's granary of the future."

"But China is also becoming industrial. Although our industries are still largely on a household, one-man or family basis, we are beginning to manufacture for our own needs. Naturally we begin with the coarser grades. Thus again China becomes one of your greatest potential customers."

Quoting the American attaché, Mr. Arnold, to the effect that the word "American" is an open passport throughout China, Dr. Sze said in explanation:

"We have American altruism and disinterestedness toward China typified in your open-door policy; in your return of the surplus of the Boxer indemnity which has enabled us to educate thousands of our best young men and women in your institutions

of higher education; and later on in your interest in our troubles pertaining to Shanghai, our sacred province and birthplace of our civilization; and still more in the present, the invitation of President Harding to China to participate in the conference on Pacific-Far Eastern problems."

RELIEF IN RUSSIA NOW TAKING SHAPE

International Red Cross and Other Societies Under Dr. Nansen Are Now Operating—Soviets Suspicious of the Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday).—The plan for organized relief is rapidly taking shape from the united efforts of the many missions and societies that for some time past have been operating in Russia. The most important of these relief missions have now been brought under one central organization or international committee, whose operations are being directed by Dr. Nansen of Antwerp, who arrived in London yesterday.

For some time past Dr. Nansen has been in Moscow assisting in drawing up the agreement to be brought into operation between the American Relief Commission and the Soviet Government, which has as its object, particularly with regard to the foodstuffs, the distribution of their gifts.

Dr. Nansen represents the International Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies, Save the Children Fund, and others, and has obtained an important guarantee from the Soviet Government that his organization shall have complete control over funds and food to their ultimate destination.

Every care has been taken to provide security for the supplies intended for the starving population, particularly with regard to the foodstuffs intended for the children, and for this purpose the international commission will have its own kitchens controlled by their own officials, and it is intended, as far as possible, that the food so given out shall be consumed on the spot.

Dr. Nansen attaches vital importance to the necessity of the organization being complete in every detail, in order that there may be no misappropriation of either funds or food. Should any interference take place on the part of the Soviets, either official or unofficial, he considers the whole system of relief will be endangered.

As an indication of the suspicion with which the Soviet Government of Russia still looks upon any attempt at closer communion with foreign countries, the non-political committee which was formed in Moscow with the object of representing to countries abroad the conditions at present existing in the districts most affected by the failure of the crops has been dissolved by the Soviet Government.

This is looked upon as another victory for the extremists, who seem to value their own political power more than the lives of the population.

Notwithstanding the fact that the non-political mission was approved by the All-Russian central executive committee, the Soviet Government gives as its reason for deciding on its dissolution that the action of the Supreme Council of the Allies in including Russian famine relief on its agenda had made the relief a political matter. Moscow furthermore states that the members of the mission had become "slaves to political considerations" which had nothing in common with the interests of the starving population, and the committee were inclined to neglect all businesslike work in favor of participation in a counter-revolutionary political game which began with the formation of a committee among the White Guards abroad and among the government circles of Europe.

In the face of this attitude it is difficult to see how the Russian mission at present in Paris will fare when the sub-commission arrives in Russia, where it is going to inquire into famine conditions and the best way in which to help. A note has been drafted and sent to the Soviet Government by the international commission asking it to facilitate the operations of the commission and a favorable reply is being awaited. Failing a satisfactory response it is hard to know just how relief work can be helped by any credits voted by European governments.

It has been proposed in some quarters that an immediate credit should be opened for £10,000,000, but of this Dr. Nansen disclaims all knowledge. At the same time he has clearly indicated that some such sum is an urgent necessity, but in view of the attitude of the Soviet Government has adopted toward official assistance or what it is pleased to term political interference, the difficulty with which the European governments are faced in attempting to establish credit for relief work is easy to be seen.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Nansen believes what is true of charity is also true of credits, and is advocating that the governments should have full control over the expenditure of any money credits they may advance.

Therefore the interesting situation may arise of the Soviet Government being offered the means of relief and refusing to accept it.

FEDERAL TROOPS ON WAY TO MINGO

Authority to Proclaim Martial Law Given General Bandholtz, Who Declares Constabulary's Advance Precipitated Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Administration has been exceedingly reluctant to employ troops in quelling the disorder in the West Virginia mining district. The first report of Brig-Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, who was sent to take charge of the situation, was hopeful in tone, but his investigations proceeded and reports began to come in from the less accessible districts, it was obvious that troops would have to be called out. Orders to that effect were sent out about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning and by 3 o'clock the first federal troops had started for West Virginia.

It is believed that a dispersal of the mob, such as was sought by the President in issuing his warning proclamation might have been achieved if it had not been for the rash action of the state constabulary on the night of August 27, which stirred the miners to indignation and action. Instead of dispersing, the mob continued to increase in size and to become more threatening.

Conditions grew so bad that Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, joined with those who urged on General Bandholtz the necessity for asking that federal troops be sent. This action on the part of a representative of the workers was very reassuring to the Administration.

General Bandholtz Has Power

The proclamation establishing martial law for the five counties affected is in the hands of General Bandholtz, to be issued when he considers it essential, but he is to recommend it to Washington and obtain the approval of the authorities here before putting it into effect. There are still hopes that this will not have to be done. There was some question about such a proclamation being legal, the question upon which it turned being whether there is an insurrection in West Virginia. The State Department believes that there is.

The first report of General Bandholtz after arriving in Charleston, received late on Thursday afternoon, was as follows:

"Major Thompson reported on conditions since his return and confirms his telegraphic report. Governor Morgan still considers situation serious. Vice-President Murray of the United Mine Workers of America now with the insurgents endeavoring to induce them to return home in obedience to President's proclamation. A Mr. Fowler of the National United Mine Workers organization and Mr. Petrey, the local vice-president, reported to me shortly after my arrival. Mingo County indictments against Keeney and Mooney have caused those two gentlemen to disappear."

"Ill-Advised and Ill-Timed"

"It is believed that the withdrawal of the invaders, as promised by Keeney and Mooney, would have been satisfactorily accomplished but for the tardy sending of trains as requested, and particularly but for the ill-advised and ill-timed advance movement of state constabulary on the night of August 27, resulting in bloodshed. Am sending two staff officers with Mr. Fowler to report on compliance with proclamation. Mine workers' officials say they believe peaceful withdrawal can yet be accomplished if invaders are assured that they will not again be molested by state or county authorities. Governor Morgan has furnished Fowler with a letter as follows:

"To whom it may concern: Parties will not be molested by state or county authorities while making a sincere effort to return to their homes in compliance with the proclamation of the President of the United States."

"I have given him a letter stating my mission, stating that the Governor had assured me persons obeying proclamation would not be molested and adding in effect that it was hoped and believed that the Americanism and commonsense of invaders would cause them to return at once. My investigating party should return by late tonight or before noon Friday when immediate report will be made with recommendation as to troops. It is understood from telephone conversation with Major Gasser that troop trains are already spotted and awaiting orders. Request commanding general, Fifth Corps Area, be advised to include 26th Infantry in his plan for supply of troops. All reports received up to the present indicate that it will probably be necessary to use federal troops, but very few reports seem to be based on facts."

This was considered so favorable that the War Department relaxed its vigilance and it was not until the recommendation that troops be sent, based on midnight reports to General Bandholtz, from investigators, that it was realized that the responsibility of the government could no longer countenance disregard of the terms of the President's proclamation.

The War Department yesterday afternoon gave out copies of the instructions for troop movements and reports of compliance therewith.

NEWS SUMMARY

Pressure may be brought to bear upon the Chinese delegates to the Washington conference to raise the subject of leased territories and urge their restoration to China. These territories include Kwang-chau-wan, Hong Kong, Weihaiwei and Port Arthur. So far, however, the idea has been ventilated only in unofficial quarters, the attitude of Peking toward the proposal never having been expressed. The delegates to the conference have yet to be chosen, and every effort is being made to secure adequate representation. Li Yuan-hung has been mentioned as a possible leader of the delegation. p. 1

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, director of the international commission for the relief of Russia, has obtained a guarantee from the Soviet Government that his organization shall have complete control over funds and food until they reach their destination. The commission will have its own kitchens controlled by its own officials. A sub-commission is to inquire into conditions in Russia and the best method of rendering assistance. p. 1

In Canada, the coming election campaign will be waged wholly upon the economic issue. It will find four distinct political parties in the field, the National Liberal and Conservative, the Liberal, the Progressive and the newly formed Labor Party. The Progressive Party, which is the political branch of the agrarian movement led by T. A. Crerar, is regarded as the chief opponent of the government. The Premier is now canvassing the country for men to take the place in the Cabinet of those who are to retire. p. 1

Official silence regarding the fighting in Anatolia has now been broken and it transpires that while the Turkish right remains firmly established on the high mountains to the east of the River Sakaria, the center has been driven in and the left flank turned. The indications are that if the turning movement is carried out successfully by the Greeks it will result in the retirement of the Turks along the whole line. p. 2

Two important accords were considered at ministerial meetings in Paris yesterday. One was the Louchet-Rathenau agreement by which Germany agrees to furnish material to the inhabitants of the devastated areas and which aroused practically no opposition. The other was the financial accord signed by Paul Doumer and considered binding by England, Italy and Belgium. p. 2

Germany is taking precautions against the reactionaries, a step that is heartily approved by the Democrats, the Socialists and the members of the center party. In this connection 10 daily papers have been forbidden to appear for a period of a fortnight and further restrictions have been placed on the use of uniforms. p. 2

Federal troops have been ordered to Mingo, West Virginia, and the authority to proclaim martial law in the district affected by the mining disorders is in the hands of Brig-Gen. H. H. Bandholtz. In a report to the government, General Bandholtz blames the "ill-advised and ill-timed" action of the state constabulary on August 27 in advancing on the armed mob for the fact that the mob could not later be dispersed. p. 1

Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, proposes the amalgamation of all federal agencies organized for the promotion of agriculture in a defensive unit for meeting what he declares is a crisis faced by approximately one-third of the people of the country. p. 4

After the recess of Congress, leaders are expected to take action to prevent the escape from criminal prosecution by the Department of Justice of war grafters, who are said to have defrauded the government of millions of dollars. Unless Congress raises the statute of limitations from three to six years, the Department of Justice admits that many of the biggest grafters may be able to escape. p. 5

Much confusion has existed in regard to the Towner-Sterling bill, providing for the establishment of a Federal Department of Education, owing to the uncertainty that has prevailed as to the status and provisions of the various education bills introduced in Congress in the last year. It is now announced that a series of hearings is to be conducted at which the merits of the Towner-Sterling bill will be discussed by its advocates and opponents. p. 4

Representatives of telephone and telegraph companies are opposing the plan of the Postoffice Department to increase its control of radio service and to extend the dissemination of market and crop reports throughout the country. It is said that the plans of the government are opposed upon the theory that monopolies now enjoyed by the privately owned lines will be imperiled. p. 1

It is announced in Washington that there is no change in the official status of Maj-Gen. Leonard Wood, and that until the report of his investigations in the Philippines is received there probably will not be a renewal of the request by the President that he accept the post of Governor-General of the islands. p. 2

CANADIAN ELECTION COMES AS SURPRISE

Prime Minister's Decision to Dissolve Parliament Was Not Expected by Many, Including Even His Followers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office OTTAWA, Ontario.—Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, has thrown down the gauntlet to his political foes and the battle has been joined. The thirtieth Parliament of Canada, elected in 1917, will be dissolved within the month and polling day will occur about the middle of December. In the meantime the Premier will proceed to clean his house, to fill the vacancies in the Senate and elsewhere which exist, and to reconstruct his cabinet against the day of battle.

He has chosen as his issue the tariff, has espoused protection as against free trade and has declared that industrial stability can only be brought about by an appeal to the people, and by ascertaining definitely what their views are on the tariff question. The chief foe of the government and its policy he deems to be the Progressive Party, a party which he declares is based on class consciousness and therefore unfit to rule a dominion with such a complexity of interests as Canada possesses. The Liberal Party he charges with insincerity.

Advice Disregarded

The decision of the Premier to get together and engage the battle at once, came as a decided surprise to the great majority of Canadians and, in fact, to the great bulk of his own followers in the House. He asked for advice and accepted it. The majority of his followers advised against an early election and advocated the holding of another session and the carrying out of redistribution. The Premier decided otherwise and it is even doubtful whether in arriving at that decision, he took his Cabinet colleagues into his confidence.

Canada has not had an election on economic issues since 1911, when the Laurier Government went down to defeat on the reciprocity issue. The election of 1917 was fought solely on the issue of the war. The coming campaign will be waged wholly on economic issues and for that reason the result will be most momentous.

In the meantime a decade has passed since the last census was taken. The sequel of a census in Canada is the redistribution of federal ridings. The unit of representation is the quotient derived from dividing the population of Quebec by 65, the fixed number of seats possessed by that Province.

The decennial census is now in process of being taken. As a result of the redistribution which will follow it, the prairie provinces expect to secure a much increased representation in the federal House, but the Premier has decided that the election shall come before the redistribution. His decision is criticized by western newspapers. "While admiring Mr. Meighen for his ability," says the Manitoba Free Press, "the west will have to tell him at the ballot box that he has made a mistake."

Four Parties in the Field

The coming election will find four distinct political parties in the field—the National Liberal and Conservative, the Liberal, the Progressive, and the newly-formed Labor Party. The first, or government party, is the successor of the Union Party formed by Sir Robert Borden in 1917. In it are many Liberals who broke with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the conscription issue. The second, or official Opposition, includes those Liberals who refused to join the Union in 1917, together with those who joined for the period of the war and then came back to their old allegiance. Its chief strength in the House is derived from Quebec. Its leader, W. L. Mackenzie King, supports a policy of "tariff for revenue only" and is opposed to protection. One of his first lieutenants, W. S. Fielding, was a signatory of the reciprocity pact of 1911.

The Progressive Party is the political branch of the Agrarian movement led by T. A. Crerar. While but a small group in the House of Commons, it is a formidable political power in the country. Its leaders are not free traders any more than is Mr. Mackenzie King, but Mr. Meighen holds that the individual members of the party are and that Mr. Crerar is not master in his own household. Attempts to bring about an alliance between the Progressives and Liberals to defeat the common foe—the government—have so far failed.

General Post in the Cabinet

The Labor Party is of but a recent formation and will figure mostly in the cities. It is understood to have an affiliation with the Progressives, but as a matter of fact the two groups have but little in common with each other. The Canadian farmer is really a conservative at heart, the Laborite is a radical.

It is anticipated that a number of changes will be made in the Cabinet before the dissolution. Sir George Foster, the veteran of the government party, will probably go to London as High Commissioner. C. J. Doherty's name has been coupled with that of Sir Robert Borden for the position of Canadian representative on the International Court of Justice at

Geneva. Sir Robert, however, may go to Washington. J. D. Reid and J. A. Calder will likely be translated to the Senate in which at present there are nine vacancies. The Senate is a non-elective body in which the government party at present has and for some years to come will have a decided majority. It is a much sought after sanctuary for weary politicians.

ASIATIC SPREAD IN CITY STIRS OWNERS

Campaign in San Francisco Aims to Prevent Occupation of New Sections — Property Values Declared Lowered by Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Property owners in all the newer sections of San Francisco where the streets have not as yet been filled with residences, apartments, or business buildings, are united in a city-wide campaign to prevent the occupation of these sections by Asiatics, either Japanese, Chinese or Hindus. Feeling is rather high about the matter, and the property owners have indicated that if the city-planning commission, the various improvement associations, and the real estate organizations, do not take steps to prevent the settlement of these new and desirable sections by Asiatics, the people themselves will take the matter in hand.

The preliminary effort by the property-owners was made here at the end of August at a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, called to consider the situation. In this particular instance, the newer part of Bush Street, west of Franklin Street, was up for consideration. Property owners there insisted that if the street was put into the "light industrial" zone, in the new zoning plan for the city, the Japanese would immediately take possession of all the small stores, lofts and similar buildings so opened there because of the classification of the street. If the street were put into the "group-dwelling" zone, however, the property-owners contended, only the necessary small groceries, markets and similar shops would be opened, and these would remain in the hands of the white people.

A number who previously had demanded that Bush Street be placed in the light industrial zone, so as to make it a retail street, changed their views on the subject after the results of similar action on other residential streets, all of which are now filled with Asiatics, were brought to their attention, and they, too, asked that it be placed in the group-dwelling zone, so that apartments, double residences and similar living-places could be erected. Real estate dealers and a few property owners who apparently had no objections to the Asiatics, and it developed, who were not living on Bush Street, demanded the light industrial zone. The meeting eventually adjourned without decision after nearly four hours of argument.

Property-owners testified that property on other streets, into which the Asiatics have been allowed to come through the light industrial zone, had depreciated uniformly, in some cases as much as 60 per cent, and in several specific cases from 30 to 50 per cent. One property owner declared that property which had cost him \$150,000 was now on the market at \$80,000 and that he doubted if he could realize that much from it. The decrease and the inability to sell the property even at a reduction of \$90,000, he attributed entirely to the settling of Asiatics in that section.

A Bush Street club was organized to join with the 14 other similar clubs already formed in various residence sections, in an effort to prevent the Asiatics from settling in these parts of San Francisco.

PROPOSED FEDERAL CONTROL OF RADIO SYSTEM PROTESTED

Representatives of Privately Owned Telegraph and Telephone Lines Said to Be Seeking Defense of Monopolies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Vigorous protests launched yesterday by the representatives of private telegraph and telephone companies indicated the great importance of plans now being developed for the establishment in the Post Office Department of a bureau of telegraphic communications, with the probability that this will be the initial step in putting the government in complete control of radio communication.

The plans for setting up in the Post Office Department of a bureau of communications to take charge of all the government's business, have been worked out by departmental experts, and will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, has announced that legislation looking to the carrying out of the plan will be introduced in Congress as soon as that body reconvenes. It was this announcement by the Postmaster-General that aroused the private monopolies. They are preparing to put up a stiff fight, as they see in the proposal a threat to the continuation of their control.

General Plan Outlined

Three specific steps are contemplated in the plan formulated by the Postmaster-General, as follows:

1. The enactment of legislation investing the Post Office Department with complete control of radio telegraph and telephone communications.

2. All government communications to be centralized in the Post Office Department, a step which Mr. Hays estimates will result in a saving of \$250,000 yearly to the government.

3. Appointment of a commission to investigate the possibility of extending the present government radio news to every farmhouse in the country daily by use of the radio telephone. The commission, headed by Robert Beecher Howell of Omaha, Nebraska, is to go to Europe to investigate what is being done there to bring the producers in immediate touch with central markets.

Representatives of the wire monopolies have selected the appointment of Mr. Howell as a pivot for their propaganda. The allegations are to the effect that he has radical tendencies and is inclined to favor municipal and governmental control of utilities. They further assert that the Nebraska commissioner is being groomed by the Republican Party to make the race for the United States Senate in opposition to the Democratic incumbent, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, and that the plan to extend radio telephone market news to the farmers is being used as an asset for the aspirant.

Private Control Defended

The protests of the private monopolies, it appears, is not so much against any one of these proposals, specifically, as against the general idea of establishment of a government telegraphic communications agency which would devote itself to the development of radio communications, very possibly in competition with the wire lines. That the private companies are aroused, however, there is not the slightest doubt. Statements of their representatives in Washington ridiculed the plans of Mr. Howell as those of an irresponsible dreamer, and declared their intention to vigor-

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ously oppose the bill providing for government control of radio communications.

The underlying apprehension of the wire monopolies, it is made plain, is that the Hays plan is only a first step which will lead inevitably to government control of operation of the wire facilities as well. It is a fact that practically every government in the world, excepting the United States, owns or controls its telegraph and telephone facilities exactly as they do their postal service. Postmaster-general since the time of John Wanamaker, 30 years ago, with two or three exceptions, have all advocated government operation of the wires, and the bitter opposition to Mr. Hays now apparently due to the belief that he is inclined in the same direction. This feeling is probably increased by the fact that one of the chief obstacles encountered in the international cable conference, held at Washington recently, was the lack of any control by the American government of its land telegraphs, which made practically impossible any cooperation by this country in an international cable union.

Organizer Is Experienced

Mr. Howell, who has done more than any other one person to stir up the activity of Mr. Hays in the matter of radio control, has other achievements to his credit. He is an engineer, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and the promoter of highly successful public works in his home city of Omaha. He is now the successful manager of a municipal water, ice and gas plant, which he succeeded in establishing after more than 10 years of the bitterest fighting with the private utility interest of Omaha.

It is a fact not generally known that the government is already in the radio business on a very large scale, and that it is even now successfully sending wireless market and weather reports to an area of approximately half of the United States. The total investment of the government in radio apparatus in the navy alone now exceeds \$25,000,000. The Office of Naval Communications is now handling messages (not counting inter-ship communications) to the extent of about 3,000,000 words a minute. Twenty-five per cent of these are commercial messages, comprising a government telegraph business with receipts and disbursements in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 annually.

Market News by Radio

On April 15 the government put in operation a system of radio broadcasting market news and weather reports. These messages are now sent from air mail stations at Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, North Platte, Nebraska; Rock Springs, Wyoming; Elko and Reno, Nevada, at certain definite periods each day. Each station has a radius of approximately 100 miles. Promptly at 8 o'clock in the morning two market reports are transmitted, one covering grain and live stock, the other fruit and vegetables. These reports are simultaneously copied by stations as far north as New York and as far east as Ohio. By telegraph wires they are transmitted to the air mail stations above indicated, and from thence disseminated, together with local market reports, each in its own territory.

The facilities for receiving these reports have grown at an enormous rate. They are now copied, not only by amateur operators on many private farms, but by banks, commercial clubs, and agricultural association, and groups of farmers are employing special operators to receive them, because of the fact that they are much more in detail than any of the standard telegraphic market reports. The obvious limitation of the present system is that one must know the Morse telegraphic code to receive it, and it is this limitation that Mr. Howell now plans to remove by utilization of the wireless telephone. His conception is nothing less than the extension of these reports to every corner of the United States, and in a form which any farmers who know the English language, and who possess a relatively inexpensive equipment, can receive it.

PREMIER RECEIVES SINN FEIN REPLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—The two Sinn Fein representatives, bearing the reply of Deil Eiseana to Mr. Lloyd George's last night and handed their dispatch to the Prime Minister. Mr. Lloyd George has given instructions for copies to be circulated to the Ministers, and has convened a Cabinet meeting to be held at the Inverness town hall next Wednesday. The Premier will have an interview with King George on his Majesty's visit to Moy Hall, the Invernessshire seat of The Mackintosh of Mackintosh.

AUSTRALIA'S DELEGATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—S. M. Bruce, member of the Australian Parliament, has been appointed to represent the Australian Commonwealth Government. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, at the second Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, that he will be accompanied by M. L. Shepherd, acting High Commissioner, as second delegate and Percy Hunter, Director of Immigration, as adviser.

POLISH TROOPS READY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless. BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The well-informed "Deutsche Allgemeine" learns that 10,000 soldiers of the regular Polish Army are placed near the frontiers of Plesz and Rybnik. They are being held in readiness for emergencies.

GERMANY TO CURB THE REACTIONARIES

Precautionary Measures Are Taken and an Edict Issued to Prevent Insurgencies to Rise Against the Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The Government is now fully awake to the reactionary danger and is taking all possible precautionary measures, expressing its determination to carry them out rigorously, which step is heartily approved by the Democrat, Socialist and Center Parties. In the emergency laws for central Germany there still exists a regulation which prohibits public meetings without special permission. To this the Socialists have always been opposed. It is to be repealed tomorrow.

As a result of the edict concerning insurgencies to rise against the Constitution, 10 daily papers are forbidden to appear for a period of a fortnight, including three Berlin, two Bavarian, one Stuttgart and one Hamburg paper. More regulations in accordance with the articles in the constitution in the interest of public safety and order were issued today. The unrestricted wearing of uniforms is only permitted to officers and men of the regular army. Former members of the armed forces, to whom permission to wear a uniform was accorded, are now only permitted to wear it in exceptional circumstances and with special permission until further notice.

Those who disregard this order will be severely punished. This tardy order is extremely wise as anti-militarists were constantly annoyed by the sight of uniformed officers endeavoring to regain their former standing. A prohibition is to be issued shortly against regular soldiers and police attending national commemorations and also forbidding military bands to participate.

Thursday—Demonstrations in support of the republic were held yesterday throughout Germany. There were no disturbances anywhere. Nearly 500,000 Socialists and Democrats assembled in the Lustgarten in Berlin in the afternoon, marching from all parts of the city with flags of the Republican colors. It was a triumph of self-discipline. The masses were left almost entirely to themselves and managed everything perfectly without friction or disorder. The leading members of the Socialist Democrat parties delivered short speeches, the gist of them all being firm adherence to the Republican constitution and protests against the Nationalists' investigation of Matthias Erzberger's assassination. All received enthusiastic applause.

Simultaneously, at Biberach, in the Black Forest, the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, made a memorable speech in warm appreciation of Mr. Erzberger's fearless action in the cause of peace and justice and his honest convictions. He described briefly his meritorious work at the critical juncture in consolidating the finances, railways and the military. Dr. Wirth said: "Often I doubted whether Mr. Erzberger acted rightly. Now I know he saved us from financial collapse. Mr. Erzberger's eulogies are blameless." He said the republic was in danger and could only stand firmly upon the special Christian foundation and would then become the true people's state that Mr. Erzberger aspired after. "Let us follow a policy of love, not passion. But because Germany is in danger," he added, "I call upon the German people to awake. Shake off all that which would lead you into the deepest waters. Follow the star of the new spirit of the State which will lead to new liberty."

HUNGARIAN FORCES LEAVE BURGENLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—The disturbances in Western Hungary in connection with handing over to Austria of the Burgenland district, in accordance with the Trianon treaty have been much exaggerated, and unofficial accounts do not tally with the official report. The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters that the Hungarian Government states that it has now secured the withdrawal of Hungarian forces from the disputed area both in the north and south, and there remains nothing left but for the Austrians to advance and take possession of the territory which is theirs.

The Austrian Government, however, is being scrupulously careful in its observance of the terms of the treaty, and it is not yet convinced there is no risk of an encounter between its troops and those of Hungary. The most recent information goes to show therefore that the Austrians are not making a move and British authorities fear that the Hungarian bands may return if the Austrians do not quickly take possession. A former Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Gustave Gratz, has gone on a special mission to Vienna, and while the object of it is not fully known it is suspected there is some bargain in prospect between the two countries.

ELLIS LORING DRESEL MAY STAY IN BERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is altogether probable that if Ellis Loring Dresel of Boston, now United States Commissioner to Berlin, so desires, he may become head of the American delegation when diplomatic relations are restored. It has been frequently surmised that David Jayne

Hill, now in Europe, and well informed in diplomatic and political affairs, would be the representative of the United States when the ratification of the Treaty prepared the way for the establishment of formal agencies for conducting business.

It has been learned, however, that the manner in which Mr. Dresel has managed the business of this government in Berlin has won for him the gratitude and esteem of the Administration, and that if he desires, he may enter the regular diplomatic service. It does not follow that because the United States formerly maintained an embassy in Berlin that that status must be maintained. It is conceivable that there might be a legation. This will depend upon various circumstances, including what other powers do. In any case, Mr. Dresel would at first act in the capacity of chargé d'affaires, it is presumed.

CHANGES IN FRENCH CABINET POSSIBLE

Opposition Arises Over the Allied Accord as to the Division of German Payments—Finance Minister May Resign

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Friday)—Considerable political importance is attached to the ministerial meetings today under the presidency of Alexander Millerand to consider two subjects which arouse great interest in France. One is the Loucheur-Rathenau accord, by which Germany will pay in goods separately to France more than was promised in the London agreement with the Allies in general. This accord, which obtains for the ruined regions what is virtually priority, and suggests the possibility of better relations and some cooperation with Germany, arouses practically no opposition, and so far as France is concerned will be approved.

Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, has an easy task in furnishing all the needed explanations to the Cabinet. But the second subject is highly controversial, and there is open talk of a ministerial crisis. It concerns the financial accord signed by Paul Doumer on August 13 during the Paris conference, and considered by England, Italy and Belgium to be binding. Paul Doumer, however, signed it subject to the approval of the Cabinet. Aristide Briand intimated his doubts about the accord and the Finance Commission of the Chamber this week addressed a number of questions to the Premier.

The accord disposes of the first 1,000,000,000 marks received in cash from Germany under the London agreement in such fashion that France obtains nothing; 550,000,000 marks go to Belgium, on account of her priority, and the other 450,000,000 marks to England on account of occupational costs. It is said that the capital value of the Saar mines, which are worked by France, must be debited to her, so that nothing is owing to France for occupational costs, but on the contrary she owes sums to the Allies for advances.

Opposition to this unsatisfactory arrangement, regarded as supremely unfair, has already been recorded in The Christian Science Monitor besides the opposition to another arrangement in the same accord which diverts to Italy, a creditor of Austria, who is practically bankrupt, 12,000,000,000 marks third series German bonds, thus reducing the total of 132,000,000,000 marks. The morning meeting of the ministers was concluded without any definite statement to the press but a further meeting was fixed. The result of the deliberations is eagerly awaited for there is a question of the resignation of Mr. Doumer, and one authority goes so far as to declare that the whole Cabinet may resign in order to allow Mr. Briand to reform his ministry.

Should this prediction be justified Mr. Loucheur would succeed Mr. Doumer, and the Briand Cabinet would be as solid as ever. At the same time as a dissolution of the Cabinet would be registered, its reconstitution would equally be registered. This is an extreme view of the possibilities, and should only be regarded as an interesting forecast. What is certain is that Mr. Doumer's acceptance of her for accord creates a delicate situation capable of producing political changes, perhaps in the course of the day. It will be difficult for the Cabinet to ratify the accord, which is detrimental to French interests and which has aroused certain indignation.

MAINE ILLITERACY CENSUS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Census figures announced yesterday show that in 1920 there were 20,240 illiterate persons 10 years of age and over in the state of Maine, "illiterate" meaning unable to write in any language. Of this number 5106 were native whites of native parentage, 3290 were of foreign or mixed parentage and 11,844 were of foreign birth. In the total population 10 years of age and over the percentage of illiteracy is 3.3 as compared with 4.1 in 1910.

CALIFORNIA RUN OF FISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Santa Barbara, California—There is a phenomenal run of fish in Santa Barbara Channel that is puzzling the professional fishermen, who say they have never seen anything like it before. Immense catches of albacore and sardines are being made daily. This situation, coupled with the abandonment of their recent strike by the albacore and sardine fishermen, as well as some other fishermen, for continued high war-time wages, should go to make a reason of very inexpensive and bountiful fish.

GENERAL WOOD'S STATUS UNCHANGED

Report of Investigations in the Philippines Is Awaited Before Renewal of Appointment as Governor-General Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood has not accepted the post of Governor-General, for the excellent reason that it has not been tendered him, that is, not recently. Soon after the present Administration came in, he was asked to take the place, upon the resignation of Francis Burton Harrison, but at that time he refused to consider it. Later he was elected provost of the University of Pennsylvania, but before beginning his duties he undertook, in connection with W. Cameron Forbes of Boston, a special mission to the Philippines.

The results of the investigations carried on in the Philippines were considered by the Secretary of War to indicate the importance of having General Wood become Governor-General, and negotiations were undertaken with the University of Pennsylvania for his release from his contract with it for one year. This was arranged. It was also attempted to enable General Wood to retain his rank in the army while administering the affairs of the Philippines, but this failed, and neither the President nor the Secretary of State was aware that General Wood had learned this, or if so, of the decision at which he was arrived. Meanwhile the President had not again offered the post of Governor-General to General Wood, because he has been waiting on the full report by the commissioners. On the character of that report depends, in large part, whether the President will urge the acceptance of the position on General Wood, in view of the fact that he would have to make a sacrifice as an army man to take it.

It is well known that Secretary Weeks would be very much gratified if General Wood could see his way to accept the post, if and when it was offered to him by the President, but neither he nor the President has received anything of such a definite character as appeared in press dispatches from Manila in which General Wood is quoted as being ready to accept the position because of the seriousness of the situation in the Philippines.

It was intimated here, that, so far as known, the serious situation in the Philippines is not so acute as to demand a great sacrifice on the part of General Wood, but of course this cannot be determined until the full contents of the report have been learned.

General Wood Ready

In Order to Accept Governor-Generalship He Would Go on Retired List

MANILA, Philippine Islands—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood yesterday notified John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, that he would go on the retired list to accept the governor-generalship of the Philippines.

General Wood gave out the following statement: "I desire to accept the governor-generalship because I believe the seriousness of the situation rises superior to my personal wishes. I feel that it is my patriotic duty to accept, and I will undertake to assume the duties of the office as soon as possible." According to plans decided upon, the Wood-Forbes mission will leave Manila for China, September 10, thence proceeding to Japan, and returning here about October 10. W. Cameron Forbes, who, with General Wood, has just completed a tour of investigation of the islands, probably will continue to the United States after leaving Japan.

General Wood has requested the Secretary of War to detail Col. Frank R. McCoy, Gordon Johnson, Maj. Edward Bowditch and Lieut. Norman R. Wood to act as assistants to the Governor-General.

As soon as a brief confidential report is cable to President Harding, a final report of the mission's findings will be prepared. This is expected to require two or three weeks.

FARMERS ARE ASKED TO SHIP LESS CATTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Anticipating disaster similar to that met by the grain and dressed beef markets, the Chicago Live Stock Exchange has taken steps to forestall the glutting of the cattle market by sending an appeal to farmers urging them to restrict shipments of cattle to the packing centers.

"We are advised," the appeal states, "that beef grades selling from \$9.50 downward have accumulated at Chicago and eastern distribution points, especially New York and Philadelphia. It is impossible to unload the new arrivals."

"Dealers who purchased carcasses beef recently to go on the 'old rail' have been unable to move it and will be out of the wholesale market until they can dispose of the accumulation. Under the circumstances the feasible thing to do is to hold cattle back in the country, especially grasslands and short-fed stuff, until this crisis has passed."

"If the retailers would cut down the price of beef to the consumer in proportion to the cut the packers have made to the retailer, the beef could be readily moved," said Everett C. Brown, president of the National Live Stock Exchange. "Present conditions

would never have prevailed if this had been done."

Blame for the present situation is placed partly upon the packers by J. T. Russell, president of the Chicago Meat Council.

"The retailers have even got back to giving away soup bones again," Mr. Russell said. "They are getting only 10 cents a hundredweight for them from rendering plants, so it doesn't pay to handle them. But the retailer has to pay for them just the same."

"The packers could afford to sell their meats cheaper if the bottom hadn't dropped out of the hide and tallow prices. Three weeks ago butchers launched a campaign to get customers to buy cheaper cuts. In one hour the packers raised the price of No. 1 beef 6 six cents a pound and No. 2, the short-fed grade, 4 cents a pound."

WASHINGTON RENT PROFITEERS BUSY

In Anticipation of Coming Conference on Disarmament Many Landlords Increase Rents Despite Government's Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Government officials are embarrassed by the tendency shown on the part of some persons here to make as much money as possible out of the delegates and others who are coming to Washington to attend the conference to consider the limitation of armaments. As soon as it was known that such a conference was to be held, the decline in the rents which had set in was perceptibly checked, and it was found to be almost as difficult to get living quarters at reasonable prices as it had been during the war.

The rumor spread rapidly that a harvest was in sight, not quite so heavy, perhaps, as that garnered during the war, but prospectively big enough to satisfy the cupidity of those who seek to take advantage of such an opportunity. The government has set the example of frugality. It was announced that the whole conduct of the conference would be on an economical scale as compatible with the character of such a gathering and the reputation of the United States as a host. Only \$200,000 has been appropriated for such expenses of entertaining as the government feels called upon to do.

With the government holding expenses down to a minimum, it will look badly if citizens seek to profiteer at the expense of visitors who are coming in the interests of such a cause. One case which came to the attention of the highest authorities yesterday, was that of a house which has been offered for sale for \$15,000 and for which an embassy which sought to hire it for the term of the conference was asked a rental of \$3000 a month.

Such practices will be severely frowned upon by the government, and it is hoped that public sentiment will be so strongly against them that such a disgrace may not attach to the city which has invited guests from foreign countries to participate in a parley called by the President.

GUARANTY SYSTEM FOR KANSAS BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas will soon have \$2,000,000 with which to protect the depositors in the state banks. Ten years ago the State enacted what is known as the bank deposit guaranty law, under which the state banks paid small assessments each year, deposited bonds to secure further assessments in return for which the State guaranteed their depositors.

F. O. Foster, state bank commissioner, has just announced that 705 of the 1112 state banks, private banks and trust companies were participating in the guaranty fund. The State Treasurer has, in actual cash, nearly \$750,000, and over \$1,000,000 in bonds. The total amounts to \$1,764,113.

When the guaranty plan began each bank deposited bonds equal to 1 per cent of the average annual deposit. Then it paid regular annual assessments of 1-20 of 1 per cent in cash. Whenever the cash fund comes to equal \$1,000,000 the assessments will stop until it is depleted by some failure to such an extent that the interest on the cash will not maintain the fund.

Only three banks participating in the fund have failed and less than \$100,000 has ever been paid out. But the depositors in these guaranteed banks have always received every dollar of their deposits. When a bank fails, the State takes it over and issues checks against the guaranty fund to each depositor as soon as the claim is verified. Then the assets of the bank are liquidated and the money goes back to the guaranty fund.

The banks participating are subject to rigid examinations by the banking department at frequent intervals.

GREEKS OUTFLANK TURKISH FORCES

Resistance of Turks Has Been Overcome on Greater Part of Their Front and Greek Right Wing Is Nearing Angora

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—For the past seven days a bitter fight has been raging in Asia Minor between the Greek and Turkish forces, with varying success on either side. Official silence has now been broken, and it transpires that as a result of the recent battles the Greeks have again overcome the Turkish resistance on the greater part of their front. Whilst the Turkish right still remains firmly established on the high mountains to eastward of the River Sakaria, where it bends to the northwest near Omagach, their center has been driven in and their left flank turned.

The Greek right has now reached a point not more than 50 miles from Angora. Indications are that the turning movement, if carried out successfully, will result in the retirement of the Turks along the whole line, though it is anticipated that a withdrawal of their forces from amongst the mountains to the north may prove a difficult position and unless the retirement is carried out in a skillful manner there is a chance that the Greeks who are operating in somewhat flatter country to the southward may succeed in cutting the Angora railway before the Turkish retreat can be fully accomplished.

Dogged Fighting

There is no confirmation of the reports that the Turkish forces have been reinforced by Russians from Caucasus, and though every evidence is forthcoming that munitions and guns have been freely supplied by the Bolsheviks, no guns have been obtained from prisoners captured by Greeks to prove that the Russians are cooperating. The fighting has assumed a dogged character, with the Greeks on one hand straining every effort to obtain a decisive victory, while the Turks are desperately holding on to every position with the utmost tenacity. The latter are carrying out literally their orders to retain the positions at any cost, with the result that the contest has assumed an exceptionally sanguinary character.

It is evident that if the Greeks are to occupy Angora the Turks are determined to make them pay the very highest possible price. Just to what extent the invading army is prepared to sacrifice itself and how far the Greeks are ready to follow the retreating Turks into the interior it is impossible to say. Unless the Greeks can gain a decisive victory within the next few days they will be confronted with a long campaign in which the Turks, compelled by the force of circumstances, will adopt a system of guerrilla warfare.

Additional weight is lent to this view by the fact that the Kurds are reported to be attacking the Turkish lines of communication to the eastward in the district of Konia, and thereby seriously hampering Turkish movements.

Turkish Stand Welcome

At all costs General Papoulas is aiming at preventing the Turkish army breaking up and retreating into the mountains to fight as independent bodies, therefore the present determined Turkish stand is welcomed in the hope that Kemal Pasha has decided to fight it out on the ground he now occupies. On the other hand the Turks know that by prolonging the struggle, not only are they bringing the opponents nearer the point of ultimate exhaustion, but every day's fighting and every mile of retreat is being used by their sympathizers throughout the Muhammadan world to incite their co-religionists to rebellion.

The effect of this propaganda is mostly felt by such countries as Great Britain with her immense Muhammadan population. In fact those familiar with conditions in India say that whatever effect the Greek advance may have on western Europe, it cannot be disguised that a defeated Turkey is going to add considerably to the burdens of the Government of India.

W. C. T. U. TO HELP ENFORCE DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—As a representative of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Frances Sanderson, corresponding secretary of the local branch of that organization, called on United States District Attorney Gregory recently in an effort to learn why the Volstead act is not being rigidly enforced in Louisville.

"We are tired of waiting for the Mayor to enforce the laws," she said, "and want to learn why federal prohibition officers have not been named to break up the lawlessness in Louisville. We want to help break up the practice of bootlegging and the sale

of liquor. If it is advisable the Women's Christian Temperance Union will follow the methods employed by the Anti-Saloon League and employ men to make investigations of stills and soft drink stands in Louisville." Mrs. Sanderson told of a visit of a committee of 10 women headed by her, to Chief of Police Petty about six weeks ago in an effort to bring about action by the police. "We got no satisfaction," she said, "and he seemed to laugh at us." She said the local branch of the union has funds which they will gladly use in the interest of enforcing the prohibition laws. She was told there had been no enforcement officers engaged in Louisville for several months, but that now that Congress had appropriated the funds for this work, officers would be put to work.

BAR ASSOCIATION CONDEMNS JUDGE

Kenesaw M. Landis Is Censured for Accepting Private Emolument While Holding a Position in a Federal Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The American Bar Association concluded the business session of its three-day convention here yesterday by unanimously electing Judge Cordenio A. Severance of St. Paul as president of the organization. F. E. Wadsworth of Albany, New York, was reelected treasurer, and W. Thomas Kemp of Baltimore was reelected secretary. The following executive committee was chosen: H. H. Brown of Nevada; T. C. McClellan of Alabama; John B. Corns of Michigan; John T. Richards of Illinois; William Broms of Connecticut; S. E. Ellsworth of North Dakota; Thomas W. Blackburn of Nebraska and Thomas W. Shelton of Virginia.

Despite many individual expressions of protests against the action of the association in adopting a resolution condemning Kenesaw M. Landis, United States District Judge of Chicago, for "engaging in private employment while holding the position of a federal judge," threats of a movement to reconsider or rescind the action failed to materialize.

The condemnatory resolution, which was sprung as a surprise at the conclusion of Thursday night's session, was presented by Hampton L. Carson of Pennsylvania. Its adoption was vigorously opposed on the floor of the convention by James Hamilton Lewis of Chicago, a former Senator, who defended Judge Landis and contended that the jurist was entitled, in all fairness, to a hearing before any action was taken.

The convention concluded with a dinner last night at the Hotel Sinton at which William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States presided as toastmaster.

ALIEN NUMBERS NOW COMPUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

OAKLAND, California—Tabulation of the alien registration statistics in Alameda county, the third most heavily populated county in the state, have been completed and show 13,888 aliens registered from 60 nations. Italy leads in the number of registrants, with 2150; Portugal comes next with 2081; Japan third, with 1814; China fourth, with 1010; San Salvador, Bermuda, Africa and Panama, each have one registrant.

The chief registration clerk estimates that the total will be increased to 15,000 by delinquents, many of whom are registering now, though the registration expired August 1. Owing to the test case on the alien-poll-tax law, passed by the last State Legislature, and now before the State Supreme Court, however, the closing of the lists will be postponed until the decision is rendered. If the law is declared constitutional, each alien registered will have to pay \$10 a year to the state school fund. The registration from Alameda county this will contribute about \$150,000 to the betterment of the schools of the state.



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It will say a few words of random, and so you listen at random.

Unaccustomed Aspects

We venture to make an assertion. We venture to assert that in no country of the five continents, nor in any island of the seven seas lives there a boy who has not, at some time or other, secured the joys of the unaccustomed aspect by viewing the world, upside down, through his own legs. There will always, perhaps, be some boys who will do it more readily than others, and have recourse to it more naturally than others. But every boy, in every land, it may be ventured, has tried it, at least once. We do not recommend it. As a rule, it simply leads to confusion and sure remembrance from authority, but we simply mention the practice because it seems to emphasize with peculiar forcefulness the significance of a point we desire to make, namely, the tremendous attractiveness of the unaccustomed aspect.

No Academic Discussion

We have no wish to discuss the question academically, although it might be so discussed, almost without limit. For is not this desire to discover and portray the unaccustomed aspect, at once the goal and the pitfall of every artist? The almost unbelievable sunset over the Sands of Dee; the almost unbelievable sunrise over the deserts of Arizona; the almost unbelievable red and gold of a New England autumn—the only reward for the artists who try to depict them is oftentimes to be met with that discouraging incredulity, which, on a famous occasion called forth the "moral and physical denunciation" of a certain famous character. Was it not Betsey Prig, who, "shutting her eyes still closer, and folding her arms still tighter, uttered these memorable and tremendous words," in regard to Mrs. Harris, "I don't believe there's no such a person!"

A Certain Little Village

But, as we have said, the question itself be discussed thus academically, almost without limit. And we have no wish to attempt to discuss the whole train of reasoning was the simplest thing in the world. In the depths of a certain countryside, it matters not where, there is a little village, a very gracious and altogether desirable little village. We had discovered it, many years ago, and, since then we had visited it at all seasons; in the earliest days of spring, when the snow still lay deep in the hollows of the hills; in the hum and the drone of high summer in the glory of the autumn; and in the frozen brightness of the winter snows. We had seen it in rain or shine, in the mists of early morning and in the cloudless calm of sundown. We had, in fact, long come to the conclusion that there was no aspect of our village that we had not seen.

The Apocryphal Train

And then, one day, we remembered that we had heard tell of a certain train that was supposed to pass through the village, or rather through the station belonging to the village, in the clouds of the night. It was a train with an almost apocryphal existence, and was darkly alluded to as "the milk train" returning from the great city at the back of beyond. No one in the village, as far as we could find out, had ever traveled on it, though many could testify that they had heard the rumble of its wheels and the shriek of its engine as it emerged out of distance and passed into distance again, amongst the hills to the west.

And How We Traveled on It

Well, one day we determined to find out about this train. We consulted a timetable, and there it was, sure enough, scheduled to leave the great city at the back of beyond, in the smallest of the small hours, and to arrive at our village an hour or so later. We determined to travel by it and so, having made all necessary arrangements, the next night or early morning found us on our way, found the apocryphal train drawing up at the little wayside station for the express purpose of allowing us to alight, found the apocryphal train moving on again, and leaving us behind.

And Duly Arrived

The first unaccustomed thing was the station, all shut up and all dark, not even one light to show it was a station, no light anywhere, but the red signal light down the line, and, of course, the stars. "Who was it," we murmured to ourselves as we made our way along the silent little lane that ran to the village, "who was it that said that city dwellers never see the stars? But, no matter. Whoever he was he was right." So we made our way. And all about us were unaccustomed aspects, field and wood and house and garden, strangely familiar, and yet all partaking of the novelty of the apocryphal train and the deserted station. Thus to the village. One or two lights burned steadily in the high street, but, in all its length and breadth, there was nothing stirring. As we walked along we found ourselves murmuring the last verse of Wordsworth's sonnet "composed upon

Westminster Bridge," and then, just as we had begun to speculate as to why it was relevant, we found ourselves wandering off into "Tarrow Revisited." Far up the street where it turned sharply toward the bridge across the river, a cat walked out of the shadow into the light, turned to look at us with an air of detachment, and then pursued its way to the other side. So we went on to the low set corner house where we would be. The moment we passed through the door, into the little front room, and turned on the light, all the unaccustomed aspects vanished. The apocryphal train, the silent stars and the deserted village were without and withdrawn, and all around us were, once again, accustomed things. E. F.

THE WAVES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It has more than once been pointed out that the public phenomena of all nature can be traced through various stages in which wave motion is involved. We can see the pebble thrown into a still pond and can observe the circle of waves that radiates from the spot where it fell. We can hear the splash, but cannot see the wave vibrations that pass through the air to bring the sound to our ears. The very act of seeing involves the reception of light waves. In the air around us may be numerous other wave motions of which we are not aware.

One looks across a broad field where the wind sweeps the tall grain and ripples it in actual waves like the surface of a pond. Out in the western prairies, where the wind has an unlimited sweep, the effect is very striking. One can almost imagine himself looking across a lake made rough by invisible gusts.

Sound proceeds through the air in the form of waves. This was long known to be a fact before it was demonstrated visually. Photographs of an actual sound wave have been made and the phenomenon is in theory just like the wave motion originating in water, except, of course, that sound waves travel through media in expanding spheres, while the waves on the surface of a liquid move in expanding circles. When a sound wave meets an obstruction, it is reflected back toward its source according to the angle of the reflecting surface. If a small aperture is in the center of the reflecting surface, the wave is started afresh from the aperture, as though it were the new center of a disturbance. If the fine lines on a phonograph record are examined under a glass, they will be found to consist of very small waves. It is in the passage of the needle rapidly over these waves that translates them into audible vibrations.

When we observe the storm-tossed surface of the water it is interesting to picture the invisible waves that are perhaps in transit through the ether above it. These are the wireless waves sent from government stations and vessels. Though we can neither see nor hear them without suitable apparatus, they are everywhere about our ears, and sometimes the news they might impart would be startling. Some of it comes out later in the press. The light of the sun is composed of waves of various lengths, the short ones affecting the eye as blue or violet, the longer ones as yellow or red. The shortest are too slight to affect the retina of the eye and are known as the special devices are provided to translate them for us. The photographic plate is very sensitive to these short light waves, and when a lens of quartz is used instead of glass, they are readily pictured. The invisible light of short-wave length is called the ultra-violet and is found in the solar spectrum beyond the blue violet end of the visible color band.

At the other end of the spectrum, beyond the visible red, is the infra-red. These waves are the longest light waves, and they do not impress themselves upon the photographic plate unless it is made specially sensitive to them. Dicyanid is used for this purpose; and when a ray filter is fitted before the lens of a camera so that all but the infra red rays are excluded, photographs of remarkable quality can be produced. A summer landscape, with its rich green foliage, appears in the light of infra red as the most gorgeous scene of April bloom. The dark green of the trees seems to be edged with white blossoms, the effect of the red waves. Longer still are the heat waves that are themselves intermingled with the infra red and which extend far down the spectral scale.

In the ether are the waves of light, ranging from the invisible ultra violet through the visible spectrum to the infra red, and the long waves readily transformed into heat. Then are the longer Hertzian and electrical waves. In the atmosphere are the various sound waves and the heat pulsations that have been transformed from the phenomena of light to that of air.

"Night Wells"

In the deserts of Western Australia there are sources of water supply called water holes, that are usually found in the solid rock. Many of these holes are shaped like a carafe, with a narrow neck and wide cavity below, and some of them hold thousands of gallons of water.

There is a remarkable kind of Australian water hole, known as a "night-well," which is dry during the day but filled with water at night. When, with the darkness, the water begins to flow, persons near by can hear the sound of rushing air. Examination has been made of one of these wells in which the water gathered in a long, narrow trench. Near the bottom of it was found a horizontal pit that separated a thin layer of gneiss from the main mass. It is believed that in the daytime the high temperature causes the plate of gneiss to expand in the form of an arch, and that the water in the trench retreats into the cavity that is thus formed. When, at night, the plate of gneiss contracts, it forces first air and then water into the trench.

MISCHA ELMAN

His Impressions of the Far East

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Mischa Elman's drawing room was such a busy place when the newspaper man entered that he apologized for disturbing the great violinist in the midst of moving. At least that is what he first imagined, as he had heard that Mr. Elman was about to leave New York for a short vacation, and everywhere were boxes, packages, etc. "We're only unpacking the presents Mr. Elman received while in the East," said Arthur Loesser, taking from a chair a beautifully carved ceremonial sword. "Please be seated; Mr. Elman will be here in a moment."

Then it could be seen that all that was western was in perfect position, relative to what is considered in our modern apartments, only every chair and table was suffering an invasion of the East. Jades, porcelains, carved ivory and embroidered silks masked furniture and chairs and the pictures on the walls with what at first glance looked like dust covers—were the Japanese forgive me—they were in reality poems on silk. At least that is what Mr. Loesser said they were, and he was with Mr. Elman all during the trip, acting as his accompanist for the 53 concerts that were given during less than four months.

"This was given Mr. Elman by the Jiji Shimpu, perhaps the most popular newspaper in Japan," went on Mr. Loesser. "Mr. Elman is only the third foreigner that ever was so honored." Then the interviewer picked up the handsomely carved medal and saw on the reverse side, in English—"To Mischa Elman, in admiration of his marvelous talent."

Mr. Elman gave concerts in Hawaii, Japan, China, clear to the Siberian border. In Harbin the Russians, always eager for music, gave him an enthusiastic welcome. The southern end of his itinerary touched Java.

"The Dutch are musical," said Mr. Elman, "and of course they are the half-castes rule Java. The half-castes are dark, but are much more musical than the Dutch. Americans are very much liked over in Java, and of course what music they have is European."

Mr. Elman gave concerts in Batavia and Sourabaya. "To one concert came the Sultan of Djocjakarta with his entourage, dressed in shirts and tablecloths, with knives stuck in their belts at the back, and the Sultan had a little umbrella fastened in his turban. The gold, ceremonial umbrella was carried over the Sultan's head. After the concert the Dutch Resident acted as interpreter for us, while the Sultan marveled over the fact that a man could play so many notes at the same time."

In Hong Kong the attendance was confined almost entirely to the English residents, and the concerts were well attended. In China less interest was shown than anywhere else. Concerts were given in Shanghai, Peking and other cities in the interior. Some Chinese came, notably the former President, Li Yuan Hung, said Mr. Elman.

In Tientsin Mr. Elman felt he was before a European audience just as he did in Hong Kong, but it was in Japan where he evidently was thrilled, himself. In the other countries he did the thrilling, and that does not mean that he did not meet with success, approbation and "full houses" everywhere in Yokohama, Tokyo, Kyoto, which once was the capital of Japan; in Osaka, the manufacturing center, with its more than 1,500,000 people, and elsewhere. Mr. Loesser said that they never played to larger audiences anywhere, and the price per ticket was 15 yen, that is \$7.50. In Harbin, Manchuria, 20 yen was the price per ticket.

All during the interview it was difficult to keep Mr. Elman out of Japan. They understood us much better than we do them, and that is not because their language and customs are so intricate. "No," said Mr. Elman, "it's because we can't put ourselves in their spirit. They are so quick to adopt us. From one day to another we cannot tell which is east or which is west in Japan. They are so eager for progression. It is no affectation in them."

One of the first things which impressed Mr. Elman was the way English is spoken everywhere. "We got along easily in a select crowd only, but in the stores and on the streets. Even the Japanese runners would ask us, 'Where to?' and understand where we wished them to run us. The boys on the streets speak English. It was astonishing, though we knew that English is taught in the schools."

Mr. Elman declared that every where in the Far East the one cry for peace and progress. "And progress is the Japanese motto. There has been enough war. Every one over there says that. Now the world must be permitted to advance, and in Japan nothing shows the spirit of progress more than the interest shown in music. I can't imagine a people that don't like music turning out in masses eight times to hear concerts of nothing but violin music, such classics as, for instance, a sonata concerto by Vivaldi, or Cesar Frank's sonata."

"The students would come with the music scores in their hands and follow every note I played. They have a fine conservatory in which most of the teachers are, as yet, foreigners. There are a few native teachers. There they study every branch of music, although not much time is spent on the study of singing."

"The Japanese do not hinder the younger generation from going ahead. They are proud of the fact that their children are learning more than their fathers knew. The young girls are permitted a freedom that never was heard of in the days of their mothers. In that regard we noted something that amused us. The moment they speak English, men and women adopt occidental manners, shaking hands,

giving place to the ladies and, we saw at the same gatherings that, when again Japanese was spoken, the men went back to the Japanese manner. Nowhere have I received more spontaneous applause than in Japan, nor applause more prolonged and insistent."

"My stay in Japan was wonderfully pleasant. On every hand I received nothing but the kindest courtesy. One little incident will show the Japanese civility as we met it. One of the princes of the Royal House attended a concert and I was told that it was my duty to write to him and thank him for so doing. I did write and received a note that at first glance might seem rude to us but was nothing more than a mark of Japanese politeness. The Prince sent word that I need not have troubled myself to have thanked him as he came, not because he was invited, but because of his own, free will, because he wished to hear the concert."

In the Philippines the atmosphere has always been musical. The Filipinos, long under the Spanish influ-



View of Battersea, showing the old church

ence, love music. In Manila there is a very good conservatory and there Mr. Elman heard Ernesto Valjejo, a Filipino boy play. On the steamship coming home, meeting Mr. Quezon, the President of the Philippine Senate, Mr. Elman told him of the violin, and Mr. Quezon at once sent a cable to Manila with the result that the boy will be sent to the United States to be educated under Mr. Elman's direction.

"To sum it all up," said Mr. Elman, "I consider this trip the leading event of my career. It was an inspiration from every point of view. I come back to the United States, which has always been so kind to me, and I find talk of a hard season among the musicians, but it is not true there is always work for those who can give of the best? That is what I have always found. It seems to me that too many are brought over here from abroad, performers who are not of quality to win success, and they are the ones who complain. I have come home to see my family for a little while, and late in September I sail for England to give concerts there and on the Continent. No, I will give no concerts here before I sail and I do not know when I will return."

THE SITE OF THE GLOBE PLAYHOUSE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The long controversy as to whether the Globe Playhouse of Shakespeare's time stood on the north or the south side of Park Street, Southwark, seems to be "conclusively settled" at last. The Globe, it may be remembered, was the last theater built on Bankside, and the most famous of them all. When the Burbages dismantled their playhouse in Shoreditch they removed the materials of the building, which consisted chiefly of wood, over the water to Bankside, and there built their new place of entertainment. It was opened in the spring of 1599, probably with a production of "King Henry V." and on its stage the greatest of all the Shakespearean plays were first acted. There is every reason to believe that Shakespeare himself took part in many of them.

But where did the Globe actually stand? The question that has troubled commentators this many a day. On the north side or the south side of Park Street once known as Maid or Maiden Lane? So acute did the controversy become a few years ago that when Sir Herbert Tree engaged a taxi-cab to drive him to the other Globe, in Shaftesbury Avenue, the facetious driver asked, "Which side of the street, Sir Herbert?" The Shakespeare Reading Society said that the south was the proper site, and they put up a bronze memorial tablet there, which Sir Herbert Tree unveiled. Dr. Wallace, professor of English Literature of Nebraska University, declared for the north side, and backed up his opinion by quotations from legal documents in a law suit relating to Globe shares, brought by Thomasina Oester against her father, John Hemmings, one of the joint owners of the First Folio. The Sacramento Token Books, preserved in Southwark Cathedral, were also called in as evidence, and variously interpreted according as the controversialist favored the north or the south side of Maid Lane.

A report by the local government committee to the London County Council states that it was decided "to await the publication of the volume promised by Dr. C. W. Wallace of Nebraska University, containing the detailed evidence on which were based his emphatic assertions that the Globe was on the north side of the road." But as the volume has not appeared, the clerk of the Council undertook some original research, with the result that it has now been "conclusively settled" that the Globe was on the south side of the road. The position of the frontage has been decided to within a foot.

BATTERSEA OLD CHURCH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

No church in London is more familiar than Chelsea Old Church, with its associations with Sir Thomas More, the Sidneys and Sir Hans Sloane; but not one visitor in a thousand thinks of walking from it westward along the embankment to Albert Bridge, and so, crossing the river, visiting Battersea Old Church, which lies a quarter of a mile or so to the west again, down a quiet road with cottages and gardens on one side. The church is, in a sense, out of the way, and one side of the road consists of an apparently unengaging block of four mills; but it is placed at the exact spot at which the river makes a great bend to the south, so that in the days of penny steamboats

it was a familiar landmark. Even now its copper spire, large portico and plain brick body are conspicuous from the opposite bank, set as they are in a green space on the edge of the river; but it can hardly be called an exhilarating building from the outside and so is apt to pass unnoticed further. Let not the explorer be discouraged, however. He has but to go to the verger's house (No. 153 Church Road, opposite) and a key will let him into another world.

Battersea Manor came into possession of the St. John family at the dissolution of the monasteries, and date back to 1564, carries us back to Tudor days, there are relics of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which well pay examination. The earliest of these are the charming busts of Viscount Grandison and his wife, dated 1630, which suggest the work of Nicholas Stone. Next come the large and noteworthy tablet to Sir Ewart Wynter, dated January, 1686, surmounted by a bust (the only known portrait of this famous servant of the East India Company) and adorned with a long inscription recording his exploits and his rise from "poore boy" into fame.

Two tablets to Sir John Flete, Lord Mayor of London in 1693, and to one James Bull, suggest in their charming curb heads and admirably carved fruit the hand of Grinling Gibbons; and the name of a third and greater sculptor is associated with the next and most important monument. The portraits of the great Bollingbroke and his second wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon, who bore the melodious name of Angelica Magdalen Pelissary are the work of Roubiliac, and will interest all who care for Pope and Swift and the wonderful circle which clustered round Henry St. John. The inscription—his own—is one of the most impressive ever written.

"Secretary of State under Queen Anne, and in the days of King George I and King George II something more and better." Retirement, philosophy and literature were more than politics or preferment; and we shall recall the inscription and what it involves as we visit the unpromising four mills already alluded to.

One thing we miss, however, the "handsome crimson curtains trimmed with amber, and held up by gold with heavy gold tassels, festooned above the painted eastern window; or rather, in deceptively perfect imitations of such upholstery, painted on the light-grained wall of the circular chamber" by the artist-vicar, Joseph Gardner.

The church is as Blake knew it in 1793. A few years later however, a greater than Blake was to know it equally well. Turner, with his eye for color, had marked the unique view from the vestry window where the river, taking a sudden turn, swirls to the left along a glorious vision of water and the setting sun. Here he used to sit, sketching, hour after hour, perched in a high arm-chair, swinging his legs as he watched and painted the western glow over the waters. Turner's window, and the view, would alone make the church well worth a visit.

But we have not yet done with St. John and his friends. Down the courtyard of the great four mills, on the left, lies part of the west wing of the St. John Manor House, shown courteously to visitors, and in that wing is an old staircase leading to a room with a noble plaster ceiling, and below it the enchanting cedar-paneled room overlooking the river in which Pope, the guest of Bollingbroke, wrote the Essay on Man. Telephones and office desks make little difference; you are back in the past with those great men, and can almost hear Swift's voice upon the stairs as he and Bollingbroke came down to talk with the little poet in the cedar room on the ground floor. And if you are wise, you will go home and take down your Thackeray and reread the noble pages of the English humorists in which he writes of that great circle and then the letters themselves. "You may go home now and talk with St. John; you may take a volume from your library and listen to Swift and Pope; I know nothing in any story more gallant and

cheerful than the love and friendship which this company of famous men bore toward one another. There has never been a society of men more friendly, and there never was one more illustrious."

And when to these thoughts you add new memories of Wynter and Roubiliac, of Blake and Turner, you should be the happier and richer man for your visit to Battersea Old Church and its neighbor, once the home of Bollingbroke and the haunt of Swift and Pope.

COUNTRY ROADS OF ENGLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Four times only in English history has there been a studied effort to provide new roads or improve the road system. The Romans built the great military roads like Watling Street, by which in part the modern motorist travels from Liverpool to London and then there was a lapse of 1100 years until Elizabeth. It is curious that neither Alfred nor William the Conqueror nor Edward I nor Warwick the Kingmaker should have set himself to road-making, the first need of every army, but so it was. The Elizabethan effort was only one symptom of the new progressive public spirit to which England owes the Elizabethan poor law and a revival, if not a recreation, of the ordered life of shire and village.

Two hundred years again, and then came the turnpike roads, maintained like the modern railroads by the payments of their users, and affording their promoters one of the earliest gilt-edged investments. In 1835 a codifying highway act, which still forms the foundation of English law upon the subject, was almost contemporaneous with the railroads' demonstration that it was destined to supersede the highway for the remainder of the century. Main roads fell into decay but in 1899 came the Road Board, a central government commission which revived the Roman plan of spending national funds upon what in all the interval had been regarded as a local service. So for the fourth time only the inhabitants of Britain set themselves to make roads as a matter of concerted policy, and the question will naturally be asked how the country is so well provided as it is with roads big and little, serving an ever-growing population. The answer is of interest because it gives the clue not merely to the origin of the roads but to their character, twisting in and out, which is the feature to strike the foreigner first and with most force.

Across common land the road takes usually as straight a course as the ground permits; among fields it may turn 20 times a mile. Whether there are boundary fences, or the fields are unenclosed, these customary ways linking farm to farm go round the edges so that crops may not be damaged, if they are footways they often run along the top of an eight-foot boundary wall. The law presumes that every right of way, public equally with private, was dedicated by the owner of the soil, and this fiction has assisted to adjust private rights and public needs, enabling varying practice to earn legal sanction and to meet the ever-varying circumstances. So footpaths, and bridle paths, broadways and packways have sprung up where a highway for all traffic was not needed.

Often a gate is placed across a public road, or the road runs through a farmyard; the gate is no infringement of the public right of way nor the road of the farmer's privacy, for so it is presumed to have been dedicated, and it is a point of honor with the countryman never to leave another's gate unfastened. Thus illustrated the give-and-take process which goes to make up English customary law, rooted before the Norman Conquest and growing still today. And so, when the necessity for a road has passed away, the roundabout legal means of closing it are seldom used, for popular practice lets it lapse without objection. It gets grass-grown and water-logged, the hedges straggle over it, it is difficult to trace, until one day a neighboring farmer turns his cattle into it, the boundary lines are burst and with general acquiescence, as it grew up, perhaps centuries ago, it fades into disuse.

All over rural England this process can be found at work—the creation of right by common usage, and, side by side, the obliteration of old grassy tracks which have served their turn. And what of that phenomenon so perplexing to the stranger, who follows a well marked road for miles to find it end suddenly in a field or trackless wilderness? It has led, perhaps, from farm to farm, and where the farmers have trodden it all comes have been allowed to follow, till there came a point where the next farm was more conveniently reached from a different side. So the road vanishes, and the puzzled townsman goes back to the city to complain of the strange doings of the rustic population, while all the time the roads are a reflex of real life—running wherever the most need for them, growing slowly by footstep upon footstep, cartwheel after cartwheel, through the centuries, and ending when necessity has ended. The true story of 200 years of life is written in the roads of rural England.

But we have not yet done with St. John and his friends. Down the courtyard of the great four mills, on the left, lies part of the west wing of the St. John Manor House, shown courteously to visitors, and in that wing is an old staircase leading to a room with a noble plaster ceiling, and below it the enchanting cedar-paneled room overlooking the river in which Pope, the guest of Bollingbroke, wrote the Essay on Man. Telephones and office desks make little difference; you are back in the past with those great men, and can almost hear Swift's voice upon the stairs as he and Bollingbroke came down to talk with the little poet in the cedar room on the ground floor. And if you are wise, you will go home and take down your Thackeray and reread the noble pages of the English humorists in which he writes of that great circle and then the letters themselves. "You may go home now and talk with St. John; you may take a volume from your library and listen to Swift and Pope; I know nothing in any story more gallant and

THE ALPINE GORGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The word gorge is apt to produce upon the reader two very opposite impressions according to whether his mountain experiences lie among the Rockies or the Alps.

If his idea of a gorge is patterned after those of the Rocky Mountains, the impression left by the word gorge rather resembles that left by the writer of the fairy tale, when he tells his small readers that "about night-fall they entered a dark wood;" but if on the other hand his wanderings have been among the Swiss or Tyrolean Alps, he thinks of a mountain gorge more as one thinks of "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land" and as of a place to linger in during the sunny hours of high summer.

Summer is, of course, the time when the botanist or tourist feels most drawn toward the quiet of its cool depths. Here he can sit among the moss-covered stones with the cool spray bathing his face, and gaze up the steep sides of the gorge into the glorious sunshine above, nor will he be the only living creature within its shade.

From a small hole, a foot or two above the water's edge, a somewhat comical black and yellow face appears, and is at once withdrawn, soon to appear again as if drawn by an irresistible curiosity to see what it is that is intruding upon its solitude.

This is a Salamander (so called); and if one remains still, curiosity will overmaster precaution, and with the utmost deliberation, and at a rate "not exceeding" half a mile an hour he will shortly emerge from his visible concealment (if one may above the expression) and subject the trespasser to a most critical examination.

There appears to be no hurry. His manner is distinctly pompous, and his figure rotund. He is not like his less reasoning half-brother the lizard, who does not dart at 60 miles an hour into a hole to conceal himself from observation, and quite forget that he has left three inches of tail hanging outside in the sunshine. No, he moves with deliberation, and it may be remarked that he is just above the surface of a morsel of cake or even dry bread at times. In no one thing does he seem to differ more from his agile relative, the common lizard, than in the question of music. On a sunny day, seek a sunny wall, and whistle or play a sunny tune, and you will soon see the common wall lizards poking out their little heads, all on one side, agog to hear the music. Whether this is curiosity or genuine love of music, must be left to the philosophers to decide.

At times a butterfly flutters down into the cool depths of the gorge but feeling out of place or having perhaps drunk deeply of some woodland cup, it is drawn upward toward the sunlight once more, rising in little spirals into the blue, up and up as far as the eye can follow.

Here is no merry chirp of cricket, no song of bird on bough and yet the whole gorge is redolent of life this summer day, but it is a life more felt than seen.

A ceaseless activity is forever operating throughout the summer months, on the earth, in the earth and under the earth, until from out of the north the command arrives "be still," when all is hushed to rest beneath the white coverlet of winter, awaiting the call of the west wind at whose voice the myriad inhabitants of the gorge awake once more to life and usefulness.



The Friendly Glow

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BAN ON POLITICS IN RUSSIAN RELIEF

Herbert Hoover, in Final Instructions, Says Charity Must Be Motive of Work—Food for 1,000,000 Children to Be Sent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Warning that there must be no politics in the conduct of American relief in Russia was given by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in the final instructions sent to Col. William N. Haskell, who leaves soon to direct the relief work.

"The service which we are able to perform must be given in the true spirit of charity," wrote Mr. Hoover. "Charity must be no discrimination as to politics, race or creed. Charity can take no interest in international politics and any individual who does not so conceive his work should be immediately withdrawn upon your initiative. We wish nothing to obscure the eloquence of American gifts to children."

Mr. Hoover also shows that he expects the Russians to use whatever gold they have for purchase of supplies.

"In the matter of adult relief you are aware that the Soviet authorities have still some resources in gold and other metal. It seems to be fundamental that the world would urge upon them that they should expend these sums at once in the purchase of breadstuffs abroad. Indeed, there are surpluses in the Balkan states that could be made available in a few days, pending imports from further afield. While even these resources will not be sufficient to cover the whole of the necessities of Russia, they can scarcely expect the rest of the world to make sacrifices until they have exhausted their every resource."

Mr. Hoover is aware of the magnitude of the task and says:

"I believe American charitable organizations can find, out of their prospective resources, the necessary margin of food for one million children, and can contribute material aid in medical supplies. We will, indeed, do everything we can to strengthen your hands beyond this. But to meet the whole problem, even that of the children, after great discount of current propaganda, is beyond our resources. "It has already been arranged that American charitable organizations operating in Russia will cooperate under your direction. These organizations are: American Friends Service Committee, American Red Cross, American Relief Administration, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and the National Catholic Welfare Council. "I know it will be the sense of our people that they wish the administration of our charity to coordinate itself to cooperate with the work that will be done by other countries. I hope that you will give to these others every encouragement and assistance, for even with all that they may be able to do in their present difficult economic circumstances there still will remain much undone."

PROHIBITION GAIN IS NOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In response to a call from a local newspaper, more than 500 persons wrote letters of 150 words each on the subject "What Prohibition Has Done." The prize was awarded to the following:

Prohibition has accomplished many benefits, but these three are prominent: 1. Has divorced the liquor traffic from its former semi-legal position as a licensed business in which each citizen was a participant through federal and state revenue systems, which meant that the crime and social and economic losses caused by intoxicating liquor were involved in a partnership with all the people. 2. Abolished the saloon and thus removed a source of iniquity and the most stalwart opponent of civic and political righteousness in the United States. 3. Has given children a better chance for the future; has thrown protection around girlhood; has afforded mothers a security heretofore unknown; has enriched the American home, and justifies itself for these reasons alone, for they are superior to specious cries about personal liberty or opposition based upon appetite or profit.

INDUSTRIAL COURT TO REMOVE GRAIN RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—It is probable that the Kansas Industrial Court will shortly remove the requirements imposed last winter upon the milling industry of the State. At that time a large number of employees of mills complained that the mills were shutting down and curtailing production without justification. After a hearing and some investigation, the court found that the mills had their warehouses full of flour and had no place to sell it. It was at a time when the market was falling, orders were being canceled and the mills were grinding only on a hand-to-mouth basis.

The court at that time issued an order directing the mills to operate at as nearly full time as possible and requiring them to file regular reports of their business. It was also required that the mills secure the consent of

the court before closing down. In the order was a suggestion that the mills themselves should take some steps to guarantee to their employees reasonably continuous employment so that they would be contented, have sufficient funds for food and clothing at all times, and thus preserve to the mills a working force of reliable men.

Since that time the mills have all reopened and are grinding wheat at practically full capacity, even before the new crop came on. But the order has remained in effect. The mills have been filing regular reports and when a mill closed down for cleaning it had to have the consent of the court. While no definite announcement has been made, it is the intention of the court to remove these restrictive measures until some further emergency arises which will warrant further action. If the supply of flour and feed should become endangered or a large number of men thrown out of work, as was the case last winter, the court would reserve the right to proceed further in the case and would take proper steps to reopen the mills. It is necessary to supply food, feed and employment.

TIME LAPSES ON WAR GRAFT CASES

Movement in Congress to Prolong Statute of Limitations From Three to Six Years to Prevent Offenders' Escape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congressional leaders are expected to take action after the recess to prevent the escape from criminal prosecution by the Department of Justice of war grafters, who are alleged to have defrauded the government out of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Unless Congress raises the statute of limitations from three to six years, the Department of Justice admits that many of the biggest grafters may be able to escape.

With alleged offenders trying to establish that "overt acts" were committed more than three years ago, the Department of Justice fears it will be unable to bring many of them into the criminal courts without assistance from Congress.

Immediately upon his return to Washington, Harry S. New (R), Senator from Indiana, will take steps to bring pressure to bear upon the passage of his bill making it impossible for a defendant to escape liability for his acts within six years after their commission. Republican leaders in Congress are beginning to hear from their home districts because of the failure of the Department of Justice to round up the hordes of alleged war grafters, though they claim that this failure is due to no fault of theirs.

The next step of Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, will be to make a special plea to Congress to allow the government to go ahead in those cases now pending which may be affected later on by the statute of limitations. It is pointed out that whatever action is taken Congress cannot make its legislation retroactive, to cover those cases of defendants who are now virtually freed from criminal prosecution by the government.

The only hope of the Administration appears to be in the passage of legislation along the lines of Senator New's bill, increasing the limitation to six years.

Arthur Capper (R), Senator from Kansas, is an ardent supporter of such legislation, and it was said in his absence yesterday, that he is ready to lend his active cooperation in its passage at any time.

Hundreds of protests are being received each month from all sections of the country against the failure of the Administration to make good its promise to put war grafters behind prison bars. The so-called soldier group in the House, especially, is clamorous in demanding immediate action. Supporters of Senator New's bill are determined to get behind it immediately after the recess, though there is a possibility of the revenue and tariff legislation in the Senate delaying it.

SIBERIAN TRADE IN FURS ON INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington—Although there has been almost a complete cessation of commerce between Siberia and Seattle, which city did the bulk of trade with Siberia prior to and during the war, there is considerable bartering going on between Americans operating small trade schooners and Siberian natives who have furs to exchange for commodities. The steamship Victoria, on her last trip to Seattle from Nome, brought a substantial shipment of Siberian furs, and several small power schooners have left Seattle for trading expeditions to Siberia and Behring Sea points. Noteworthy among these is the power schooner Olive, which proposes to go to the Lena River, 1500 miles northwest of Nome, Alaska. Nome is 2500 miles northwest of Seattle. The vessel will remain two years in the north and when she comes out will discharge furs, ivory, and other Siberian products. Tonnage of highly prized Siberian furs now moving through the port of Seattle will be tremendously increased with the opening up of transportation in Siberia, according to advices received at the foreign trade bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which has compiled figures showing that during the calendar year of 1919 one-quarter of all skins imported into the United States came through this port.

WAGE BOARD IS TO PUBLISH NAMES

Violators of Recommendations of Massachusetts Commission to Be Made Known Following a Finding by Attorney-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—No constitutional right or privilege of an employer is violated by the publicity provision of the Massachusetts minimum wage law, according to J. Weston Allen, state Attorney-General, in an opinion given to the Minimum Wage Commission which proposes to publish the names of employers who violate the recommendations of the commission in the matter of minimum wages.

"Far-reaching in its effect," says a bulletin issued by the state Department of Labor and Industries, "is the opinion of the Attorney-General regarding the publicity feature of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law. The Massachusetts law, it will be recalled, is unique in that the penalty provided for non-compliance with minimum wage decrees is the publication of the names of the employers refusing to comply. No other state or country having minimum wage legislation has this requirement. All other laws are mandatory and enforceable in the regular way. The Massachusetts law is recommendatory but carries provision for advertising violations."

Shall Publish the Names

"This provision is contained in Sections 4 and 11 of Chapter 151 of the General Laws which require that the commission shall publish the facts as it may find them to be, as to the acceptance of its recommendations by the employers engaged in the industry to which any of its recommendations relate, and may publish the names of employers whom it finds to be following or refusing to follow such recommendations"; also, that "the commission shall from time to time determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and shall publish in the manner provided in Section 4, the names of any employer whom it finds to be violating any such decrees."

There has in the past been some question as to the right of the commission to act under this provision. The decision of the Supreme Judicial Court in the case of Holcombe v. Creamer (231 Mass. 99), while it upheld the right of the commission to inspect to determine compliance reserved the question as to the constitutionality of the publicity provision for future consideration.

"The opinion of the Attorney-General is that he can find no constitutional right or privilege of an employer which is violated by this provision; that there is no interference with any of the natural and inalienable rights discussed in the opinion in Holcombe v. Creamer nor any interference with any vested right of such employer; that it is the duty of the commission under the law to publish the names of employers found to be violating its decrees; and that such publication in performance of the duty imposed is a privileged communication which, if made in good faith without malice and with reasonable cause to believe the statements contained therein to be true, cannot be the basis for any liability for libel."

Constitutionality Upheld

"Up to the present time, the commission has never acted under this authorization to advertise non-compliance. The reason for this is that until the latter part of 1918 the commission was unable to make complete inspections to determine compliance with its decrees as the constitutionality of the law was contested. Following the favorable decision of the court in the case of Holcombe v. Creamer upholding the right to inspect, the commission made inspection under all of the decrees then in effect and was able to secure compliance without legal action. The same success followed the inspections made under subsequent decrees until the entrance of the Paper Box occupation decrees which became effective July, 1920."

"Although the majority of the firms in this industry accepted the decrees, several refused to accept it. At the end of the year there were 301 cases outstanding under the various decrees then in effect. This represented, however, only 1.3 per cent of the entire number of individuals for whom records were secured during the year. (Total wage records secured, 23,349 in 1126 firms.) Although part of these cases have since been adjusted by the repeated reinspections made by the commission, there are at present time approximately 279 cases unsettled. These are mainly under the Paper Box and Office Building Cleaners decrees. A few cases under the Women's Clothing decrees are still pending but will probably be adjusted. "Acting on the advice of the Attorney-General, the commission is publishing the names of the employers in question."

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY TO HAVE NEW OUTLET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—Two state highways connecting the coast with the San Joaquin Valley by short cuts, and doing away with the necessity of taking either the Ridge route or going around by way of San Jose in order to reach the ocean from the Fresno or other valley cities, have been surveyed by the State Highway Commission, and work on both will begin soon, according to N. D. Darlington, chairman of the State Highway Commission. One of these

roads is the Cuyama, the first link of which is now being graded; the other is the Lost Hills road, which will connect Paso Robles and Lost Hills. These roads will bring the ocean more than 100 miles nearer to the farming section of the San Joaquin Valley.

While both the Cuyama and the Lost Hills roads will have distinctly San Luis Obispo County termini, they will prove a big factor in the development of the county of Santa Barbara, as thousands of valley residents will then journey at Santa Barbara in the summer season. The Lost Hills highway will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,600,000 and Mr. Darlington says that he has nearly the full sum on hand now. Part of this sum is to come out of the \$40,000,000 highway bond issue voted by the State two years ago.

JERSEY DRY ACT IMPROVES JURIES

Prohibition Enforcement Law Raises Quality of the Juries Because Liquor Interest Is No Longer Concerned in Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The State Van Ness Act for the enforcement of prohibition is not only improving enforcement conditions throughout the State, but is promoting the cause of jury reform, according to Samuel Wilson of the Anti-Saloon League.

A great improvement of personnel of juries in Hudson County has been noted since the act went into effect, and of this Mr. Wilson says: "I have lived in Hudson County for over 20 years and have submitted hundreds of liquor violations, gambling and other cases, with unimpeachable evidence, to grand juries, only to have no indictments returned. A few months ago the prosecutor took over 200 cases of liquor law violation to two grand juries, without a single indictment."

"An Essex County grand jury refused to indict on evidence of 10 citizens, including five prominent clergymen, who presented 10 bottles of whiskey sold in violation of law."

"Judges have repeatedly lectured grand juries, and, during the last court year, Hudson County judges unceremoniously 'fired' five unfaithful juries because they set free gangsters, disorderly house proprietors and gamblers; and prosecutors' assistants have asserted, 'We might as well throw up our hands; justice is impossible.'"

"For many years, brewers and liquor interests in many counties dictated the nominations for sheriff and so controlled the juries. Now that the Van Ness Act eliminates juries the remnants of the liquor interests have no further concern about juries, and the sheriff and jury commissioners have a free hand to select reputable citizens instead of going to the saloons with a muck rake for jurors. It is refreshing to see, on the new Hudson County panel for petit juries, the names of leading merchants, architects, engineers, bankers, retired financiers, former mayors and state officials, prominent manufacturers and citizens who are active in church work."

"Were the new Van Ness Act to be repealed or amended to give to bootleggers the jury protection that is now denied to hundreds of other offenders, such as drunkards, pickpockets, tramps, intoxicated automobile drivers, etc., the old time political pressure would be brought to bear and undesirable citizens would again be in evidence in the jury box and grand jury room. Lawyers are specially concerned to avoid any such slump."

DISARMAMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"A peace that will mean the abolition of war," must be the return for the effort of the world war, declared Courtenay Crocker, president of the Foreign Policy Association of Massachusetts, commenting on the arguments brought for reduction of armaments by Will Irwin, author and war correspondent.

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

An increase of \$151,092,553 in the public debt during August was announced yesterday by the Treasury. On July 31 the public debt stood at \$23,771,237,088 as compared with \$23,922,329,666 at the end of August.

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STATE CANAL RIVAL TO ST. LAWRENCE

Proponents of New York Barge Canal Will Resist Project for Government to Share Cost of the River's Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Hudson Valley chambers of commerce and other civic organizations from many parts of this State have launched a campaign against the project for the United States to pay half the cost of the canalization of the St. Lawrence River, and in favor of the New York State Barge Canal.

President Harding, congressmen state officials, shippers and others will be invited to inspect the barge canal and a committee appointed at a conference here will make a wide bid for public interest in the situation, by spreading correct information as to both the St. Lawrence project and the state canal.

"The people of this State," said Murray Hulbert, dock commissioner of New York City, "realizing that it was the Erie Canal that made New York City the metropolis and realizing that its perpetuation depends upon the canalization of its existing waterways, contributed something in excess of \$160,000,000 to build this state canal, and they are maintaining it at their own expense, not only for the benefit of this State, but for the benefit of anybody who wants to use it. We all regret that it doesn't carry, today, the commerce of which it is capable. That is not due to any fault of ours."

"We have succeeded in having certain restrictions eliminated and in spite of the general depression in shipping, the elimination of these restrictions has enabled us to carry eastward more cargo than before, and that is a helpful sign."

"The people must be aroused to the fact that we are facing a situation where any money to be appropriated and expended by Congress must be utilized for development of American projects. We have given of our funds for the improvements of waterways in France and Belgium as an incident to the prosecution of the war, but don't let's leave the impression that we are ready to step into every other country with our credit, for the purpose of improving their waterways at the expense of ours."

Commissioner Hulbert said that under the treaty between the United States and Britain this country is permitted to send only one war vessel into the Great Lakes region; Great Britain could send all she chose.

"While we might point out," he continued, "that the treaty forbids that

still these vessels would be going through territory under their own control and she would have access through the medium of the canalization scheme, by which we pay half of the bill, but we should not get any advantage from that side of it at all. Such features of the situation would be emphasized if the members of this conference would back United States Senator Wadsworth in his efforts to induce the Secretary of the Navy to send some of the lighter war vessels up through the Hudson River and the barge canal, and into the lake region. Incidentally this would give us a medium of publicity for the barge canal all over the United States."

VOTERS APPROVE CURFEW ORDINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota—Because some of the residents of Highmore, South Dakota, resented the action of the city council in fixing 13 years as the age of boys and girls who should be governed by the provisions of a curfew ordinance, the curfew ordinance was submitted to the voters at a special election under the referendum amendment. The ordinance was approved by a heavy majority. This is believed to be the first occasion in which the voters of a South Dakota community had submitted to them a curfew ordinance for their approval or rejection. The age usually fixed in curfew ordinances is 16 years. The ordinance approved at Highmore prohibits all boys and girls up to the age of 18 years from appearing upon the streets after 9 o'clock at night unless accompanied by parents or guardian.

MERGER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—The San Diego Tax Association recently went on record as opposing the merging of the elementary school districts with the high school district here.

A new law requires the board of county supervisors to annex forcibly to some high school district all unattached elementary districts when so recommended by the county superintendent of schools and by the supervisor of each particular district.

Members of the Tax Association recommended that the county superintendent of schools and the county supervisors take no action toward the proposed annexation without a vote of the people directly concerned, and characterized such procedure as has been proposed as "contrary to the spirit, the law and the practice of American institutions, and a usurpation of the time-honored American right of self-determination."

GRAND JURY INDICTS BUILDING TRADES MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A sealed indictment has been returned by the grand jury in the federal District Court in the building trades monopoly case as uncovered by the investigation of the Lockwood Committee, according to Col. William Hayward, United States District Attorney.

Although the names of those indicted will probably not be made public before Tuesday, it is said that 30 corporations and 32 individuals are mentioned. The indictment charges violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the defendants are believed to be large building trades establishments which furnished supplies to New York City.

Colonel Hayward said that numerous other indictments, growing out of the Lockwood investigations, might be expected promptly. He added that the committee's entire records had been placed at the disposal of his office and that there was the most complete cooperation between state and federal authorities.

AMERICAN BUSINESS METHODS ESTEEMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Whatever feeling foreign countries had for American business and American methods before the war, there is at least now, according to Felix M. McWhirter, president of the Peoples State Bank, who was a delegate to the recent meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce at London, only open admiration.

"No more sincere display of comradeship and very evident desire for close cooperation could have been asked than was received by the American business men on European soil. The aloofness—and perhaps mistrust—which is said to have characterized other meetings was nowhere in evidence."

"The combined performances of the American soldier and the men at the heads of the industries which provided war matériel have effectively broken any poor opinion which Europeans might have held for American business men. Even yet Europeans wonder at the stupendous task performed during the war, and most certainly realization of the genius which worked these wonders is forcing recognition in Europe. European prejudice is a thing of the past. The breaking of these barriers will bring Americans and Europeans into closer relationship, stimulate trade and, I believe, build up more substantial walls against future misunderstandings and conflicts."

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POWER BEHIND THE NEW FRENCH POLICY

However Conciliatory Premier Might Otherwise Be in Foreign Affairs, the "Bloc National" Forces Remain Firm

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The results of the meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris in mid-August were certainly not regarded as satisfactory by France, and in political and diplomatic circles there was a great deal of head-shaking and gloomy prophecies of the fate of Mr. Briand when he presents himself before Parliament on its reassembly in the middle of October. There was even much talk of convening a special sitting of Parliament. Certain deputies went about with a long list of names of those who demanded the immediate recall of the legislators, who were then enjoying their vacation.

The first impression of the submission of the question of Upper Silesia to the League of Nations was thoroughly bad. The leading evening newspapers came out with flat assertions that France would not accept such a solution. They pointed out several ways of escape from the position into which French diplomacy had been put and they tried above all to show that the Supreme Council was acting illegally and had no right to ask any other body to fix the frontiers; while the League of Nations was in no sense a competent organization. These newspapers expressed themselves in the plainest and the angriest terms. They considered that the French Government had given way and had been defeated.

This first outbreak was quickly quelled but it remains true that it is the real opinion of French politicians. The great Orsay was reticent. It would not pronounce for or against the solution but it indicated clearly enough that the solution was unsatisfactory. Later, however, it announced that France would accept with a good grace the method which had been adopted. The French press, which has lately received a sort of motto to write with more discretion, fell in with this view generally and it was, in the recorded opinions of the journals, intimated France had taken the only course which was open to her.

Surrender to British View
It only remains then to see whether Parliament will receive the diplomatic results which have been achieved during the vacation with equanimity. In spite of the initial disappointment and resentment, it is possible that in a month or two the matter will be largely forgotten. Politicians have notoriously short memories and it may well be asked what good purpose can be served by going back upon old histories. Mr. Briand is, however, certain to be attacked but he will be attacked at a time when interest in the subject will already have been blunted, and it is possible that new interests will divert the attention of Parliament. He may survive even this incident, as he has survived so many earlier ones; still, his situation is not altogether good and it would not be surprising were he to be overthrown.

The reason for this suspicion is simple. He had surrendered to the British view in respect of reinforcements. After taking a strong stand, as he did in May when there was question of the dispatch of troops into the Ruhr, he eventually gave way to British insistence. Just as he abandoned the occupation of the Ruhr in May, so on this occasion did he abandon the contention that the sending of reinforcements into Upper Silesia was a preliminary condition to any conference. After agreeing to a conference without reinforcements, he did not even insist on discussing the question of reinforcements at the conference, and was content with a mere vague expression of opinion on the part of England that if troops were heretofore England that it would be necessary to be shown to be necessary they would be sent. Now, after the great importance that had been attached to this aspect of the matter, his abandonment of the claim for reinforcements could only be construed as weakness.

French Resistance Latent

It rather robs him of the right to claim that he showed strength in refusing to accept the British plan for the partition of Upper Silesia. He certainly did, however, resist in the end. The respective views of France and England regarding Upper Silesia have already been set out at length in The Christian Science Monitor and they are too well known to need repetition. In a word, England would give the whole of the industrial region to Germany and France would obtain a substantial part for Poland. There was a moment when Mr. Briand was apparently disposed to accept a small concession from Mr. Lloyd George and it appeared likely that British diplomacy would triumph. It is probably not known officially precisely what happened at this time, but there are French publicists who assert that the President, Mr. Millerand, reminded Mr. Briand of French feeling and of the French policy which he had initiated, based almost entirely on the construction of a strong Poland.

That France is obliged under the terms of a secret treaty to sustain the claims of Poland for economic and military reasons has been denied in emphatic terms. Mr. Briand told the journalists that certain propositions had been held back, had not been signed. It is necessary to accept these denials, but it remains true that there is at least a tacit understanding between France and Poland and that in any event French policy has need of the biggest possible Poland. What is certain is that Mr. Briand suffered his back because of political

pressure and from that moment an agreement with England on this question was impossible.

There seemed to be the certainty of an open rupture. Now Mr. Briand is particularly anxious that he shall not be accused of having broken the entente. Nevertheless the two alternatives were to accept the British proposal or to renounce formally the alliance and cooperation of England. Things looked as hopeless as might well be when Mr. Lloyd George, in this deadlock, initiated the gesture of Mr. Wilson, who called for the George Washington to take him home, announced his intention of leaving for London to deal with Irish affairs.

Entente Apparently Saved

It was then that his suggestion of referring the problem to the League of Nations was brought forward and eagerly accepted almost without consideration. Did he not save the entente, in appearance at least? Did it not seem to offer a way out of the dreadful dilemma which faced Mr. Briand?

But when it was known that the League of Nations was to study the problem and that the Supreme Council in general and France in particular were to be bound by the recommendations of the League, French diplomats were under no illusions. They realized or thought they realized that this step meant only a disguised defeat for French diplomacy. Why? The composition of the Council of the League was of such a character that England seemed certain to make her view prevail. There are on the League Council four great nations. Three out of the four in the Supreme Council had already expressed in unmistakable terms their support of the British view. France stood alone. It was therefore to be presumed that she would stand alone on the Council of the League.

Italy, England, and Japan had made up their minds on the Supreme Council, and as the League Council certainly does reflect the opinion of the governments, it was to be presumed that the representatives of these powers would merely repeat the thesis of the representatives on the Supreme Council. There are, it is true, representatives of other nations, but there was no reason to suppose that Spain, for example, would particularly favor France, while China and Brazil were more likely to take the same view as England. As for Belgium, though she leans in some respect toward France, on a matter of this kind she would be impartial. It was wrong, of course, to forecast the opinions of the League representatives, who are supposed to take a purely judicial view; nevertheless it was done, and the conclusion was that France had lost her case.

Collapse of Supreme Council

Still, it will be seen that Mr. Briand can show that he did not yield on the main question to Mr. Lloyd George, and that he is not responsible for the decisions of the League. At the same time he could claim to have saved the entente. As a matter of fact the entente is not saved. The entente has not existed for a long time. It has existed in name, but on almost every point France and England have been divided. They have been marching in different directions. Hitherto it has been possible to conceal from the public their complete discord but there are now few people who do not understand that while England has one policy in Europe, France has another which is almost exactly opposite. This Upper Silesian affair has shown that for practical purposes the entente has disappeared. The two channel countries do not cooperate and cannot cooperate unless they can, as a result of the danger of complete separation, which is now apparent, frame a new general policy together. This, it should be said, in spite of publicists who persist in closing their eyes to the truth, is not at present likely.

The conclusion of this conference also indicates the collapse of the Supreme Council. This is not to say that there will be no further meetings of the Supreme Council. But it is to say that the Supreme Council has proved that it cannot solve the problems submitted to it. There were a great number of outstanding questions, after nearly three years of constant meetings which could only adjourn the questions to subsequent meetings. This Supreme Council quite publicly failed to reach a solution on any single issue. It merely resolved to do nothing in respect of the Turkish conflict. It referred the situation of Russia to a commission. It formed commissions about this and about that. It decided to study the raising of the March sanctions at a further session, contenting itself with abolishing the customs cordon between occupied and unoccupied Germany which had become unworkable and against allied interests. It related to the Versailles Commission and question of committees of disarmament operating in Germany. From beginning to end it showed itself absolutely unable to agree upon solution; and impressed Colonel Harvey with its utter incompetence.

France's Friendship for Poles

In so far as the French political system depends upon a military and diplomatic alliance with Poland, which was to keep watch and ward on Germany, it has not succeeded very well and may be regarded as on the point of collapse. This notion was the chief contribution of Mr. Millerand to French politics and he endeavors, although he is now President and the powers of a French President are exceedingly restricted, to secure its continuance. It is easy to trace the beginnings of this policy, France, of course, always had a special friendship for the Polish people and realized the possibilities of having a strong military nation on the back of Germany. Mr. Clemenceau did his best to secure the largest possible Poland. It was Mr. Millerand, however, who was led by circumstances to insist most on this matter. When he was

Premier he did three things that nearly broke the entente with England. One was to send a French army to Frankfurt against the wishes of England. Then he recognized General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik leader. And finally he sent General Weyand to save Warsaw. It will be remembered that the Poles rather foolishly had attacked the Bolsheviks and at first were very successful. Then the Bolsheviks retaliated and swept away the allied Polish armies, inflicting defeat after defeat on them. The Bolsheviks approached Warsaw, England advised the Poles to make terms. Mr. Millerand, however, advised them to hold on. His advice did not appear wise; it seemed to be mere obstinacy and likely to bring worse defeat on the Poles. However he sent General Weyand and whether it was in consequence of the organizing qualities of the French general or whether it was because the Bolsheviks had come to the end of their tether, certain it is that from that moment Warsaw was saved and the Bolsheviks began to be driven back. Incidentally Mr. Millerand, in consequence of the momentary enthusiasm kindled by the saving of Warsaw, was elected to the Presidency for a period of seven years.

Agreement of Premiers

This résumé of the historical facts is meant to show how Mr. Millerand is specially tied up by mutual attitude to the Poles. He was visited at Paris by Mr. Plümski and the two men conceived the idea of drawing up an accord, first for defensive military purposes and on an economic basis, the terms of which are also in part at least known. But it is alleged that there are all sorts of bargains which have never been disclosed. It is understood that Poland is obliged to maintain an army of 800,000 men for certain eventualities. France is understood to receive important oil concessions. Her capitalists are understood to have important shares in the management of Upper Silesian mines and factories, provided that France makes triumphant Poland's claims. On the other hand, it is stated by Mr. Briand that nothing was ratified precisely because France did not want to be in an invidious position when the Upper Silesian question came up. It is, however, alleged that at any rate there was a definite understanding. One does not like to take notice of these rumors and more or less unsubstantiated statements, but one is obliged at least to mention them, since they obviously must play an important part in the proceedings in these days when, in defiance of promises made during the first peace conference, secret understandings undoubtedly exist, and treaties known to be entered into are not disclosed frankly to the world.

In France there is a very strong feeling that these public conferences in which the statesmen face each other like antagonists, emphasizing their differences, crying, from the house, should not continue. Mr. Poincaré in particular is exceedingly scathing about the new diplomatic methods. The conference has, he says, become a ritual ceremony, with its photographic sittings, its mischievous discourses, its official dinners, its lively discussions which are recited to the reporters, its muddled agenda with the mix-up of questions, its rapid promenade from Upper Silesia to Constantinople, returning by Moscow and Berlin, its dramatic climaxes and its anticlimaxes, its inability to arrive at results; all this, he says, is to be condemned unless diplomacy is simply a subject for the cinema.

French Leader's Position Doubtful

Mr. Briand was indeed opposed to the calling of this fiasco of a conference, knowing that there was some prospect of utter disagreement. It may be remarked that after every conference the French Premier, whoever he may be, is placed in this doubtful position. No one knows whether he will be overthrown or not. This fact demonstrates his weakness, his inferiority when faced with a man like Mr. Lloyd George. One of the courses ever asked whether the British Prime Minister is in danger. Everybody knows that he is almost certain to gain rather than to lose by such meetings, since he has a security of tenure and he has his hands free in foreign affairs. For the most part he is supported by the people of England and enjoys their confidence in these continental matters even though he may be less popular in domestic matters.

Mr. Briand or any other French Premier is, on the other hand, watched suspiciously. He is tied tightly. If he refuses to agree with the British Premier he is menaced with the destruction of the entente, and much as the French dislike British policy they would immediately reject any man who had openly broken the entente. If on the contrary he yields to Mr. Lloyd George he is accused of weakness. He cannot face the British Premier without putting himself into peril and it is not surprising that he desires to avoid these international encounters in which, at any rate, he has always to appear as the implacable enemy of Germany, the man who refuses all European conciliation, the man who only seeks to put pressure on Germany and irritate her.

Mr. Lloyd George has certainly the superior situation in every sense. It has always been so, and more and more French premiers are determined not to risk themselves in such meetings. It is unfortunate that the Bloc National in the Chamber, apparently supported on this occasion by the President, should make it impossible for the French Premier to negotiate with any liberty. There are indeed newspapers such as the "Action Française" which are always ready to denounce the minister who makes the slightest concession as a traitor and to demand his trial before the high court of justice. It is permissible to smile at such threats, but they cannot be altogether despised. Is there not at this moment a campaign for the trial

of Mr. Clemenceau because of the part he took in framing the Treaty of Versailles, which does not please the French? Altogether the job of the French Premier is one of the most unenviable in the world and he is surrounded by all kinds of influences that prevent him from doing whatever he may think to be best.

All his skill has to be concentrated upon the preservation of his own personal position. This is not so with Mr. Lloyd George, who can forget about his personal position and can concentrate his attention on the real problem in hand. The two premiers do not, in short, meet upon equal terms and they will not do so while the present Parliament exists in France. It is hardly saying too much to declare that in these circumstances, while the Bloc National exists and dictates the policy of France, any effective cooperation of France and England will be impossible.

TEACHING LOYALTY IN NEW ZEALAND

Minister of Education Is Generally Commended for Demand for Allegiance to Flag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—The intention of the New Zealand Government to inculcate loyalty in state schools by direct methods has already been reported in The Christian Science Monitor. The flag is to be saluted and the national anthem sung once a week. The Minister of Education, Mr. Parr, has received many communications expressing approval of his policy. One proposal that has reached him from several quarters is that the flag should be saluted each day instead of once a week. Mr. Parr said that he would have no objection at all to any school committee or education board making an arrangement of this kind. Another plan that has been placed before the Minister by school committees is that the school should have a flagpole and that the members of education boards, school committees, and other educational authorities exercising powers delegated by the government should be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed for members of Parliament.

The Minister expressed general approval of this proposal. He said that at a time when propaganda of an anti-British and disloyal character was being undertaken by certain people throughout the Empire, he thought it would be wise to see that those who served on educational authorities were loyal citizens who loved their country. He intended to submit the plans of the school committees to the Cabinet.

Anti-British Views Expressed

Mr. Parr also expressed the opinion that in the future one of the conditions of the issue of a teacher's certificate would be the making of a declaration of loyalty and allegiance. No teacher should be allowed to draw his country's pay if he was not prepared to declare himself a loyal subject. Complaints had been made to him by parents that in some schools the teacher had voiced anti-British sentiments, and that his attitude was not loyal to the Empire and his country.

"Happily there are very few of these cases," he continued, "and a warning to the teacher complained of has in each case, I think, been sufficient. I find, however, there is a tendency for mischievous propaganda, from which this country is by no means exempt at the present time, to affect even some of our young teachers. It should be a condition before a young teacher should take his certificate that he should take the oath of allegiance to the state whose service he is in. It has been suggested the oath should be applied periodically. It may be necessary even to do this, but for the present I am averse to it."

Ceremony May Be "Cheapened"

The opinion of the teaching profession regarding the frequent saluting of the flag and the proposed oath of allegiance has not been obtained, but there may not be unanimity on these points. One or two newspapers have criticized the Minister on the ground that he is overdoing the policy of direct inculcation. The Star thinks that frequent saluting of the flag may cheapen the ceremony and produce formalism, and it emphasizes the necessity for keeping a high ideal of patriotism and cultivating its spiritual side. The Sun-Christchurch thinks the imposition of an oath of allegiance unnecessary. Teachers as a class, it says, are quite sound in their views, and if any of them offend they can be disciplined.

The objections to the Minister's policy, however, are not likely to be strongly or widely voiced. It will not strike many people that what is not deemed necessary in England may not be necessary in New Zealand. Thanks to the extremists, who preach the doctrine of no flag, no country, temper is running high in the matter of loyalty.

RICE RATES REMAIN SAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The proposed increase in water rates on rice from Pacific coast ports to Porto Rico and Cuba, urged by the rice producers of Louisiana and Texas, has been refused by the United States Shipping Board, according to an announcement by the Rice Association of California. Protest of the request of the southern rice growers that the present rate of 52½ cents per cental from Pacific coast ports be raised was made by the California delegation in Congress and the traffic bureau of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and the protest was sustained. The protestants alleged that any increase in the rates would bar California rice from the island markets, and would ruin the California rice growers, millers and exporters.

EVENTS PRECEDING SPANISH REVERSE

Disloyalty on Part of Native Troops at End of Unconquered Advance Brought About Defeat in Melilla Section

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The first disquieting news of the Spanish reverse in the Melilla section at the eastern end of the Spanish zone in Morocco is not materially affected by the latest intelligence that has come to hand. Although the situation is essentially simple, a better explanation of it than has hitherto been put forward seems necessary.

In view of the confusion of fact and circumstance that has been almost general in the foreign press, it is even necessary to point out that Melilla and Larache are at opposite ends of the zone, and Larache on the Atlantic coast is one of the chief bases from which the operations against Raisuli in the Beni Aros country have been conducted. Ceuta, Tetuan and Xauen being points for projection on the other side of the main objective, which is Tazart, near to which is a shrine of the family of Raisuli, who is of the Chorra caste and claims to be descended from Mahomet. This in the west is the chief center of Spanish operations and the most important, and here the great part of the troops have been concentrated, with General Berenguer, the High Commissioner, in close personal surveillance of all that is taking place.

Communication Difficult

From Tetuan, the headquarters of the High Commissioner, to Melilla along the coast is a distance of about 220 kilometers. Most of the country between the two, however, is still unreconquered to the Spaniards and is in the hands of what are called the rebels. Communication, therefore, is very difficult, and in point of fact is made almost exclusively by sea. There are irregular services of steamers between Ceuta, which is a few miles north of Tetuan, and connected with it by the railway, and Melilla, with steamers for the most part coming over from the southwestern and proceeding after leaving Melilla to southern Spanish ports and then to Barcelona. Steamers also ply in fair number between Melilla and Malaga, which is nearly opposite to it on the Spanish coast.

Melilla itself is situated on the eastern shore of a projecting piece of land. It has been almost as an independent part of the zone and from within itself, as it were, it has made great progress in recent times. Considered upon Moroccan standards it is a handsome and modern city with good streets, some fine public garden, and well-equipped institutions of an educational and other character. Much commercial enterprise as it has shown, while its population has greatly increased, Melilla is obviously much handicapped by its communications. It is an isolated patch of the zone at the far eastern end.

Tribes Are Warlike

The Moors, it is said, can go over the hills from Melilla to Tetuan in about three days, but the ordinary Spaniard or other European cannot go this way at all for the obvious reason. It has been then, necessarily, a prime object in the ultimate Spanish scheme to clear this large intervening tract of rebel country, open up roads between Melilla and Tetuan and establish a railway between the two. But first there was the large and most important western section, Raisuli's country, to be dominated, and this is in process of being done, and is constantly reported upon. In the past there have been various operations in that intervening country, and they do not for the most part make good Spanish remembrances.

The tribes all along this Rif coast are very warlike and at least as much against the Spanish occupation as any other. During the European war large numbers of them were under the influence of a very ingenious and resourceful chief—who will fight no more—who was in the German pay and was much engaged in moving arms and ammunition from Alhucemas Bay, near to the scene of the recent disaster, over to the tribesmen on the borders of the French zone, which is here only some 40 kilometers away, there to cause any trouble that might be possible and convenient. The tribesmen at these times had certainly a number of German officers to instruct and lead them, and that undoubtedly is the main secret of the surprisingly good organization and knowledge of military service displayed by the rebels in this recent attack upon the Spaniards. It is reported that the rebels came along in "mass formation" and that they "attacked in wave upon wave"—terms strangely reminiscent of events upon European battlefields.

Object of Operations

General Berenguer has necessarily been too much occupied with the essential campaign against Raisuli at the western end to devote himself to the operations that have been undertaken in the Melilla region. It has

been his practice to go over there by sea at intervals, consult with General Silvestre, who was in command of the region and in control of all operations, inspect the positions, and then return to his headquarters at Tetuan. In the circumstances very much was necessarily left to the entire discretion of General Silvestre, who was of a somewhat aggressive and optimistic temperament. It was determined in the latter part of last year to open up a big push from Melilla westward, going southward a little, but making the general advance in the direction of the coast and Alhucemas Bay, a region which inspires not the happiest remembrances for the Spaniards.

Great trouble had been displayed for some time previously by the tribesmen in the adjacent hills. They had been making raids close in to Melilla and it was not without some difficulty that the precincts to the city were cleared. It is notable also that one or two important tribal sections after surrendering proved disloyal. Defections of this character have been more numerous at the Melilla end of the zone than at the other. The country is very wild and mountainous and when the new operations were begun last year the ultimate and distant object of which was, of course, to push through the unoccupied country and eventually to meet the forces operating from the western end and so open up the whole length of the zone (a very ultimate object, of course), but still the main idea, great difficulties were experienced. General Silvestre, however, conducted his effort with much skill and the officers under him exhibited great daring.

The taking of Monte Maura was a very fine achievement. A few weeks ago, the Spanish advance having been pushed out some distance to the northwest, a big drive in the direction of Alhucemas was determined upon, and it is this which culminated in the recent disaster. The country was difficult, it was impossible to protect the Spanish columns on their flanks, and they kept close to the sea, two or three Spanish warships hugging the coast and keeping in close company with them. Apart from the ordinary difficulties of progress there was singularly little opposition from the tribes. One or two highly important places were taken without a shot being fired or even a fighting tribesman being seen. When the Spaniards arrived at their objectives they were peaceful and comparatively deserted. There was something suspicious in this. Later, however, fighting developed, and then on one special occasion there was disloyalty on the part of native troops who, at the end of an engagement, when in front-line trenches, turned upon their officers, evidently in accordance with an arrangement with the enemy, the results being highly disconcerting. Such were the events immediately preceding the recent disaster.

FRENCH SCHEME TO HARNESS THE TIDES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Some particulars of the project, which has been approved by the Minister of Public Works, of employing the hydraulic forces of the tides may be given. The experiment is to be made at Aber Wrach, near Brest on the coast of France. There is a special official commission which has studied the scheme, and after long deliberations presented to the government a plan in detail. This plan was approved by the responsible minister and steps are being taken to execute it, and thus to harness the tides. If it can be shown that the development of electrical energy from the ocean is a practical proposition there will undoubtedly be other schemes. Indeed, at the present time there is an American proposal to exploit sea power on another part of the coast.

Aber Wrach is well selected, for the tides there are particularly strong. A barrier is to be erected in the indentation of the coast about 150 yards in length. The barrage is to be on the same level as the land, which means that at springtide it will be three or four yards above the water. In the hollow center of the construction, which is to be of reinforced concrete, machinery is to be installed. Turbines and alternators will be placed in the center of the barrier and will be worked by the water, while to the right there will be a lock sufficiently deep to permit the coming and going of small vessels, such as fishing boats. There can be dammed up on the land side enormous quantities of water, calculated at over 2,000,000 cubic meters. As the tide comes in and goes out the turbines begin to revolve, and for at least eight hours a day

it is expected thus to produce a varying but always formidable electrical power. There are four turbines, each of which is capable of developing 1300 horsepower, and the alternators which are connected up will thus produce a current of 1500 volts. On the River Dniestr there is to be another dam, which will produce a fall of water during low tides and thus work the turbines when sea power is not available.

It is estimated that with a maximum 4800 horsepower and a regular average production of 1400 horsepower, the annual production will be 11,000,000 kilowatt hours. It would require 16,500 tons of coal to give the same power. Although the cost will be 20,000,000 francs, it is believed that this will be an exceedingly profitable expenditure, and the problem of coal shortage will thus be solved in this part of France. It is to be remarked that this is only an experiment, and upon its success will probably depend whether a most extensive development of the same system shall not be made.

It is interesting also to read the report of a bigger project of American engineers which has been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce at Granville, which is in the Bay of the Mont Saint-Michel. This is a much more ambitious undertaking involving the expenditure of 5,000,000,000 francs. In this case the barrier would be about 12 miles long and would go from the Pointe de Roc at Granville to the Ile de Landes on the other side of the bay. Obviously there must be provision made for the passage of vessels, and also for the emptying of rivers into the sea. How far these problems have been solved is not indicated, but the group of engineers is understood to be exceedingly optimistic and no less than 6,000,000 kilowatt hours are expected. This, they say, may be valued at \$60,000,000 francs per annum.

Certainly these and other projects which are more or less in a nebulous state offer great practical interest. Some of them may or may not be realized at a comparatively early date. There may or may not be unexpected difficulties, but the broad fact remains that much is being done to bring the notion of harnessing the tides into the realm of the practical. There is extraordinary activity in this and similar ways in France. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has already recorded ambitious projects which are actually being executed for the production of electricity from such rivers as the Rhone and the Rhine. Many waterfalls are being tapped in the same manner and now the sea itself is being tackled. It is clear that the present intention is to make as much use as possible of the natural resources which France enjoys and so assist in a great economic renaissance.

MISSION TO STUDY SYRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Libano-Syrienne Association of Old Scholars of the Higher Schools has organized a commission which is to travel through the Lebanon and Syria for the purpose of studying them at first-hand and making researches and observations scientific, legislative, economic, agricultural and historic. Some of the members of the commission have already arrived from Egypt and others are on their way.

Wanamater's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

Closed all day today and all day Monday.
But on Tuesday many new things will greet you.
Virtually the entire main floor of the old building has been rearranged; and—
One of the first points of interest will be the new—and very elaborate—Japanese bazaar.
Many more surprises are in preparation; but most housewives will be particularly interested in—
The going sales of China, Glassware, Art Objects, and Housewares.
September will surely be a happy occasion.

RICH Gravies
THEY prevent waste because they make the most go further. Make yours luscious by flavoring them with the Frenchy tang—

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Doris sweet shop
St. James Theatre Bldg., Boston, Mass.
"Doris" Chocolates \$1.00 a lb.
Ice Cream of Superior Quality
Dainty light lunches.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
served from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., \$1.25
REGULAR DINNER
served every day from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
A la Carte at All Hours
1085 Boylston Street
Near Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.
Made 12:30 to 2:30 and 5:30 to 11:00

JUBILEE OF THE
MONT CENIS TUNNEL

French and Italian Governments
to Celebrate Anniversary of
Opening of What Is Called
Favorite Route to Italy

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor.

CHAMONIX, France.—On September 17, the French and Italian governments celebrated officially and on the spot one of the most important anniversaries in the history of their mutual relations: the jubilee of the inauguration of the Mont-Cenis tunnel in 1871. Judged by its daily, practical results, the piercing of the Alps by the famous Savoyard engineer, Sommeiller, has been far more useful to mankind than most of the events, which fill the pages of political histories and newspapers. Sommeiller's boring-machine destroyed in 15 years the barrier, which since the beginning of time had separated Italy from the north. Thanks to him, French and Italian troops were easily and rapidly conveyed to the Italian, and Italian troops to the French, front during the late war, whereas Hannibal laboriously crossed the Alps by splitting the rocks, and Napoleon traversed the Mont-Cenis by road, stopping, like Pope Pius VII (who came to crown him in Paris) at the historic Hospices, where their chambers are still shown to tourists.

It was little Piedmont, which in 1857 voted the great undertaking—for, at that time, Savoy was still part of the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel II, and both sides of the Mont-Cenis were Italian. On August 31, of that year Sommeiller and his assistants, Grandis and Gratioli, began their work, which France assisted in 1863, two years after the reclamation of Savoy to the French Empire, to which it had belonged from 1713 to 1814.

Boring Operations Cease

On December 25, 1870, the workmen, who had been boring at the French and Italian ends respectively, broke down the last diaphragm of rock in the middle of the tunnel, and the great work was practically over. Italy and France joined hands beneath the Alps in the festive year, which saw the Italian monarchy established in Rome and the third French Republic established in Paris. A new event was thus connected with the name of Mont-Cenis, which the tunnel ordinarily bears, although it should be called the Fréjus tunnel, because the actual Mont-Cenis is nearly 14 miles to the east, whereas the tunnel is under the less known Col de Fréjus.

At the time of its construction it seemed a new wonder of the world, for it is 4 miles, 158 yards long, its culminating point is 4257 feet above sea level, and it had cost some \$2,000,000—very little, compared with the expenditure on unproductive wars. It at once became the favorite route to Italy, which the previous traveler had reached by the road, constructed between 1603 and 1810 from Modane, the present French customs station, across the Mont-Cenis to Susa, with its Roman arch, to Oulx on the present railway.

The hurried traveler never visits Susa now; he takes in his railway carriage, east, Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, the cradle of the present Italian dynasty (whose founder, Humbert, was Count of Maurienne), and celebrated in modern history for the meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino in 1917 (when the British Premier is said to have promised Smyrna to Italy). But the modern tourist, when he steams out of the tunnel into the first Italian station of Bardonecchia, may perhaps, if it be summer, catch a glimpse of the sombrero of Mr. Giolitti, who has for years made that place his holiday resort and, when Premier, has often governed Italy from the Mont-Cenis.

Other Alpine Tunnels

The opening of the Mont-Cenis tunnel set an example. The very next year saw the beginning of the first long tunnel in Switzerland, the St. Gotthard, which unites the rest of Switzerland with its Italian Canton of the Ticino. This all-Swiss tunnel, which has opened up the shortest route to Italy by way of the lakes of Lugano and Como, is longer than the Mont-Cenis, being 9 1/2 miles from end to end; but took only eight years to construct and cost only \$2,270,000. Nor is it so high above the sea, its maximum of altitude being only 3786 feet. Although it is not, like Modane, a frontier, it is defended on the southern side; but despite Mr. Mussolini's recent speech, no sensible Italian statesman contemplates the annexation of the Ticino.

Another still longer tunnel, leading also from Switzerland into Italy, that under the Simplon, followed in 1898, 1904, at a cost of \$2,940,000. This tunnel, which connects the Rhone valley at Brig with the Italian frontier at Iselle, is 12 1/2 miles long, and therefore the longest railway tunnel in the world, but its culminating point is only 5211 feet above the sea. Thanks to the St. Gotthard and the Simplon tunnels, Milan has obtained two outlets from the great Lombard plain, which are to her what the Mont-Cenis is to Turin. Moreover, in recent years, the railway up to Modane from Turin has been electrified, which has made the passage cooler and pleasanter. Since the war, too, the Simplon has become the direct route between London, Paris, Trieste and Jugo-Slavia, and for that reason Italian-Jugo-Slavia conferences were held at a station along that route. Few persons now cross the Simplon, by the old road, which Napoleon made in 1800-1806, with Italian money, as an inscription still informs us, although the gorge of Grand St. Bernard is well worth seeing.

Indeed, the only drawback to these increased traveling facilities is that

few tourists nowadays really see Italy. They hurry by rail or motor-car from one big place to another, whereas the old-time traveler, like Addison or Gladstone, could stop his leisurely coach wherever he chose, could turn aside to study democracy at San Marino, like the author of "The Spectator," or study every mile of the road from Terracina to Naples, like the author of "The Improvisator." Nowadays few tourists go foot through Calabria, like Edward Lear, and, if they did so, they would find its picturesque much diminished. For nowhere is engineering held in such honor as in modern, sentimental, unromantic Italy. The Mont-Cenis tunnel has changed all that; it has brought more tourists, it has diminished the number of observers. To parody Kipling, "What can they know of Italy, who only its railways know?"

Political Results of the Tunnel

The Mont-Cenis tunnel has brought Italy nearer to France in point of time, and the Liberals of the Cobdenite school would have, therefore, argued that the political relations between the two Latin states must necessarily have improved. Facts, however, show rather a different story. Despite the help given by France (at the price of Savoy and Nice) in 1860, and during the late war by Italy to France, the two races do not love one another enthusiastically, possibly because they are too nearly related, possibly because they have seen too much of one another. In after-dinner speeches the cordiality of Franco-Italian relations is extolled; and, when President Loubet came officially to Rome in 1904, the present writer saw the Spanish steps carpeted with flowers. But the Italian and the French press are often at loggerheads, and it was no enthusiasm for France that led Italy into the late war. German propaganda, from the time when the French occupied Tunisia, has magnified every incident between the French and the Italians, and the latter have suffered so much from foreign intervention during their long medieval history, that they are naturally suspicious of people from beyond the Alps.

All the same, there are districts in Italy, like the Aosta valley, where not only do the people speak French but the names of the streets are put up in that language. Besides, French literature is better known in Italy than that of any other foreign country; indeed, it handicaps native authors. Here and there, prominent Italians, like Senator Luzzatti, who was already in Parliament when the Mont-Cenis tunnel was opened, work hard for a cordial understanding between the two countries, which the tunnel, united. But, while Italian workmen have done more than those of other nations to make these great borings—they, it was, who made the latest of these subterranean galleries, the Swiss tunnel on the Loetschberg railway between Brig and Kandersteg—Italian politicians have been less successful. No one now believes that tourist-traffic tends to make people know, or esteem, each other. On the contrary, the tourist, overcharged by some hotel-keeper or guide, is apt in his haste to judge a whole nation by that single unfortunate example. In the old days of leisurely traveling, visitors had some chance of seeing representative men of the country in their homes, at receptions, such as those given by the Roman banker, Torlonia, such as that at which Sir Robert Peel was present when he was suddenly summoned in 1836 from Rome to form a Cabinet, and took a month to reach London. Nor do even the political journeys of modern premiers, rendered possible by these sub-Alpine tunnels, imply that they get to know the country thus cursorily visited.

PROTECTION URGED
FOR SCENIC HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Protests have been lodged with the army authorities here against the use of the scenic highway through Golden Gate Park by army motor trucks. All commercial trucks are compelled to keep off this boulevard, which is intended solely for the use of passenger cars, but the army motor truck drivers continually ignore this ruling by the municipal government, and are rapidly destroying the surface of the highway, which is one of the most beautiful in the park.

The road was constructed for light traffic, and warning signs are posted at frequent intervals forbidding motor buses and trucks from using the highway. One and all have obeyed it, except the military trucks. Motorists feel that, in peace times, when there is no special rush for service from these trucks, army transportation should not be allowed to destroy the scenic highway, nor to override the rights of the civilian population.

ORDINANCE BARS
SIGNS FROM HIGHWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN DIEGO, California.—All signs, stands or obstructions of any kind must at once be removed from the public highways or rights of way here, by virtue of an ordinance recently passed by the County Board of Supervisors. After listening to specific instances of the placing of advertising signs in such a way that they obstruct the motorists' view of dangerous curves, and thereby menace those who use the highways, the supervisors agreed that the practice should be stopped immediately.

The new ordinance will affect the placing of advertising signs on county highway bridges, or over the highways at any point. It also will force the vendors of fruit or other produce along the county roads to keep their stands away from the highway and off the right of way.

DISPUTE OF POLES
AND LITHUANIANS

Former Were Charged With
Making Attack on the Polish
Subjects in Kovno District

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor.

WARSAW, Poland.—The Lithuanians up to a short time ago preserved their uncompromising attitude and refused to listen to the proposal of Mr. Stymaszko at the Brussels conference to create a federative state on the Swiss cantonal model. In proof of their mood the Lithuanian members of the Kovno Diet attacked the Polish delegates in the most violent manner. The Polish members made a protest against this attack on parliamentary delegates.

In their memorial they stated among other things that "The Polish faction within the Kovno Diet has learned that Mr. Gellwinski, the representative of the Lithuanian Government at the meeting of the Polish-Lithuanian conference in Brussels on May 24, said to Mr. Hymans that the Polish delegates in the Kovno Diet are not Poles but 'Polish-speaking Lithuanian renegades'."

"On May 25 the Lithuanian delegates asserted at the same conference that it is untrue that the Polish inhabitants suffer any persecution within the borders of the Lithuanian State. Meanwhile, although we have several times stated in our declarations that we consider ourselves members of the Polish nation in Lithuania, the government does not acknowledge our right of self-determination and has violated the basis of all our other rights by asserting distinctly before the League of Nations that there are no Poles under its rule. We cannot submit that an institution chosen by the Lithuanian people as arbitrator in their dispute with Poland should remain in complete ignorance of the conditions which numbers of the Polish people in Lithuania have been compelled to bear for over two years."

Protest Against "Excesses"

"The treatment to which the Polish delegates in the Kovno Diet have been subjected on July 6 is an analogical reflection of the system carried on against the whole Polish population of Lithuania for more than two years. We see no reason or possibility of continuing our work on the Diet, especially in view of the latest occurrences. We therefore communicate to our electors the suspension of our duties in the Diet from this date and make an emphatic protest against the excesses committed against us by the Lithuanian members."

In addition to this protest the representative of the working party in the Kovno Diet, Mr. Smielewski, presented an open letter to the Diet in which he also solemnly protested against the speeches of the Lithuanian party leaders held on July 6 in which they falsely asserted that there was no unanimity between him and the rest of the Polish circle on the question of the memorial presented by the Polish faction to the League of Nations. Mr. Smielewski states that he considers these assertions as a malicious attempt to defame him as betraying the most essential interests of his electors.

Regarding the persecution of Poles in Kovno, Lithuania, and the incident to which the Polish members of the Kovno Diet were subjected, the Polish Government sent a note to the coalition powers. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Skirmunt, called the attention of the powers to the occurrences which took place in the Diet. The attack on the Polish members arose on account of the memorial they had addressed to the conference of the League of Nations in Brussels protesting against the persecution which the Poles in Kovno, Lithuania, have undergone for the past two years.

Poles Lacking Protection

The Polish Government was unfortunately aware that all the protests and appeals it made in this matter to the Kovno Government were unavailing, as also the mediation of the League of Nations and the declaration of the Polish delegation in Brussels. As the Kovno Government refused permission for any consular relations with Poland, the Polish population in the Kovno territory was entirely deprived of any protection or means of defense against the arbitrary Lithuanian authorities. As the moment seemed to be not advisable for direct action on the part of the Polish Government, the Foreign Minister expressed the hope that the coalition powers would exert their influence to impress upon the Kovno Government the necessity of putting an end to the difficult and impossible situation of the Polish population in Kovno, Lithuania.

Negotiations concerning the Polish-Danzig contention were still going on. The attitude of a portion of the Danzig population to the Poles was very unfriendly, but on the other hand the more reasonable members of the community understand very well that the future well-being of the town depends upon a good understanding with Poland and that Danzig has every chance of regaining its former importance as a great commercial center, the artery by which Poland exported and imported her merchandise.

The anti-Polish demonstrations were attributed mainly to the agitation carried out by the German militarist party which tries to inflame the two peoples against each other. It is said that many Poles were giving up their houses in Danzig and leaving the town as a result of the unfriendly behavior of a certain part of the population.

WILD FRUIT CROP SMALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—The wild fruit crop of South Dakota, which

during past years has furnished a winter supply for hundreds of people, this year is far below normal and very little of it can be gathered. Wild-fruit has been especially abundant in the valleys of the Black Hills. The shortage in the crop is due to excessively hot and dry weather in July, which shriveled berries and other wild fruit.

JAPAN'S PROBLEM
IN ITS POPULATION

Need for an Outlet Genuine, Declares a Proponent of the
Anglo-Japanese Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office.

LONDON, England.—In view of the fact that the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty has been placed very prominently before the people of Great Britain during the past few months, there was a special interest shown in the recent lecture delivered at the National Liberal Club in London by Major Downie on the subject of "Japan Today." It would seem that the main purport of Major Downie's lecture was to remove certain misconceptions regarding the Japanese people themselves, and also concerning Japan's greatest problem at the present time, namely, her expansion as a race. The speaker considered that it was all the more necessary for the English-speaking peoples of the world to take an interest in Japan and her affairs, if only for the reason that the Japanese themselves were not always the best advocates of their own cause.

A Retiring Race

Major Downie holds that the Japanese as a race are too shy and retiring. When Japanese visited this or any other foreign country they generally keep to themselves. "They are too much inclined to keep apart instead of mixing freely with the people of the country. He feels that all Japanese who visit this country should overcome their modesty and bashfulness and come more to the foreground by going about with British and not with Japanese friends, as it was only in this way that both races would arrive at a better mutual understanding."

The recent European war, Major Downie pointed out, had enabled Japan to develop both commercially and industrially. Japan of today was not an agricultural country but a very highly industrialized one, dependent upon her import and export trade for her very existence. Her population had increased and was increasing still at a rapid rate while only about one-eighth of her soil was capable of cultivation. If her very large population—and Japan was more thickly populated than any European country—was to exist at all, it could only do so, he said, by increasing the volume of trade, and the best way to be able to increase the imports of food and raw materials was by an expansion abroad.

Japan Importing Foodstuffs

The present industrial and financial conditions prevailing throughout the world were, Major Downie said, aggravating the greatest of Japan's problems, namely that of her expansion. Japan was very thickly populated, probably roughly over 300 to the square mile, and this population of about 75,000,000 was rapidly increasing. Even at present Japan was importing a considerable proportion of her foodstuffs, and in the future it was certain that to feed her increasing population she would have to import considerably more. Japan could not indefinitely afford to support an increasing multitude without expanding, but, Major Downie asked, whither was she to expand? She could not be expected, he said, to destroy her surplus population or to reduce her standard of living. The only alternative therefore was to allow her a field for emigration, and it was the legitimate aspiration of Japan after this field that had caused so much controversy today.

Several Doors Closed

"A lot has been said by both sides in this controversy," Major Downie continued, "and in this world right is rarely altogether on one side, so in this case there is much to be said for both; and it is very important for us also who have large interests in the Pacific to see that justice is done and that in the interests of world peace things should not be left to drift. As Japan must expand, it is much better that we should try and find out in what direction she can be encouraged to do so. The United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have practically closed their doors to her."

"It is generally admitted that the Japanese on the whole make poor colonists. They apparently do not like pioneer work or extremes of climate. Arctic snows or equatorial suns do not appeal to them. They prefer the milder climates and the places where others have led. I dare say that we would not hear so much from America about the Japanese question if the Japanese had wanted to go ranching in some of the arid deserts of that country and had undertaken irrigation works in waterless areas, but it can be easily understood that the farmers of California, with all its riches, beauty and fertility, should be up in arms against the prospect of sharing these advantages with the late comers."

"There again it is generally complained that our allies, the Japanese, make bad settlers because they keep to themselves. Some of us might be inclined to think that rather a virtue, but when the exclusiveness takes the form of only trading amongst themselves, accumulating their savings and then taking them home instead of reinvesting in the country, where they were made, we can understand the Californians looking with none too friendly eyes upon these strangers."

At the close of his lecture Major Downie strongly advocated the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
LABOR EMERGENCY

Premier Justifies Suspension of
Industrial Law Enforcement
on Ground That People Are
Greatly in Need of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office.

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—This State has become an industrial storm center. This is due largely to the stand taken by the Premier, H. N. Barwell. The latter's most sensational step was that of offering immunity from the penalties of industrial law to those who might infringe it to facilitate the resumption of operations in mining centers where thousands of men, women and children were suffering through the idleness of the breadwinners. The technical difficulty is being overcome, however, in a way which may be more satisfactory to all parties.

What has been described as a victory for common sense, as against the domination of bad leadership, has just been won by the miners. For months the Premier has been insisting that the reason why operations have been suspended in the big smelting works and mines is that the industry has been unable to pay the high rate of wages, and that the men would have to accept lower rates if they did not want to starve. The Australian Workers' Union, which has a membership of 120,000 and is concerned in a large number of awards and agreements, resisted any movement to depart from the judicially-fixed 12s. 6d. a day "living wage." The mines and smelters would not resume and extending distress resulted. Then a number of workers outside of the union formed with the intention of breaking the agreement. They have been successful in having the matter referred to court, and have succeeded in getting the agreement rescinded. Large numbers of men are now registering in readiness for the restarting of operations at a minimum of 11s. a day.

Sliding Scale Needed

The judge who gave this decision pointed out that, in addition to those of the two parties immediately concerned, there were the interests of the public to be considered, and that its interests were in the keeping of the court. He said the mining company had refused resolutely to break the agreement but it had, at the request of the men, stated the terms upon which work could be resumed. The Australian Workers' Union was opposed to strikes and believed in the settlement of disputes by constitutional methods, but it had been instrumental in getting a fixed scale, instead of a sliding scale of wages according to the price of metals, and that fixed scales had caused the present difficulty.

The point was raised by counsel for the union whether the Premier had not been guilty of contempt of court in discussing the question of lower wages. The judge replied that no judicial notice was being taken as the remarks were made outside the precincts of the court.

The reference was to the statement which the Premier made at a deputation of employers, that Australia's industrial position at present was such that wages would have to come down, and the longer the men delayed the inevitable, the worse it would be for them. The trouble was, he said, that the union demanded 12s. 6d. a day and 11s. was the most that the industry could pay. There were hundreds of men who wanted to go back at the lower rates, but the Industrial Code stood in the way of an agreement between the parties. The request was that the government should introduce a bill, when Parliament met shortly, to remove that disability in the legislation.

"If the court has not the necessary jurisdiction," continued the Premier, "the government will not wait for Parliament. We are prepared to advise the company and the men to resume operations on the assurance of the government that any penalties attaching to such action under the Industrial Code will not be imposed. We will give complete and full immunity. I admit that this is an extraordinary and drastic step, but it is fully justified by the circumstances."

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Unemployed March

A few days later a large procession of the unemployed marched to a position in front of the Premier's office, and sent delegates up to interview him. They told Mr. Barwell that they wanted work, and at the ruling rate of wages, it was represented that there were thousands out of work, and that that condition was a menace to society. A complaint was lodged that among the unemployed were returned soldiers.

The Premier retorted that the position had been exaggerated. The whole trouble, he said, was that the men would not help themselves, and would not help him to help them.

"Do you know the cause of unemployment in Australia?" the Premier asked the workers' delegates. "I will tell you candidly. It is simply that certain industries cannot pay the wages you are demanding. While the cost of production remains as high as it is, and the markets for some of Australia's products keep as low as they are now, Labor can be stubborn and hold out for 30 years and it will not alter the position."

The Premier told the deputation that there need be no unemployed at all. All Labor had to do was to fall in with economic conditions as they existed at present. The cost of living would come down with the decreased cost of wages. Somebody interjected, "You have thrown out a suggestion to break the law."

Mr. Barwell replied that he admitted it. He had done that to enable men to get work and because they could not obtain it under other conditions. The miners were going back if he could help them. The effect of competition from overseas countries, where labor was cheaper, was being felt in Australia and it was becoming serious. He warned the men that industries were closing down and contracts being lost. Unless matters altered that position was likely to become worse and Australia could not stand it. It was a most alarming state of things and causing leaders of industry great anxiety.

This is a world-wide conspiracy to reduce wages," shouted a worker.

"What nonsense!" retorted the Premier warmly. "No. No. That is an absurd suggestion. Men do not close down industries for the fun of it." Proceeding, the Premier offered to provide at a conference between parties representing the employers and employees. By a round-the-table chat he thought that they might reach an amicable solution of a serious and delicate situation. It might be possible to keep a number of industries going that would otherwise have to close down.

Referring to the system of arbitration, which he desired all the Australian premiers to review at an early date, Mr. Barwell said that arbitration courts were no good on a falling market. The process was too slow and clumsy. Such courts were all right on a rising market when everything was easy.

RENTING OF AUTOS
TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its California News Office.

SAN DIEGO, California.—Thorough investigation with a view to regulating the auto-renting business now in operation in San Diego has been proposed by Schuyler C. Kelly, county coroner, following the recent collision of two "rented-without-driver" machines which caused one fatality and injuries to several persons.

Declaring that the renting of cars to inexperienced drivers, or persons who cannot show they know how to drive properly, has resulted in numerous accidents, Mr. Kelly said: "This practice should be stopped. Machines in such hands are a constant menace to the safety of the general public as well as to the occupants of the rented automobiles."

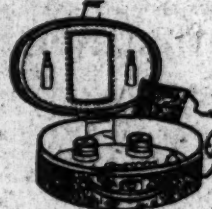
"At the suggestion of the naval authorities, I shall cooperate with them in sincere effort to find some way in which this auto-renting business can be regulated. The safety of the public is endangered under the present method of handling these 'rent' cars!"

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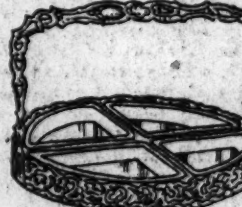
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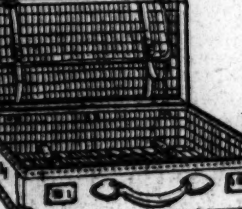
Cross Manicure Set



The pearl fittings are neatly arranged on a velvet pad. Comprising: nail buffer, two small jars, nail file, nippers, cleaner, cuticle knife, scissors, etc. A glazed calfskin leather case, bevel-cut glass cover, with border design of gold tooling, snap fastening. Size: 10 1/2 x 6 inches closed. **\$30.45**

Formerly \$34.65

Cross Suit Case

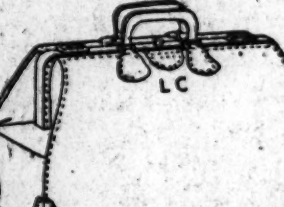


Brown hand-boarded cowhide, checked cloth lining. Shirt fold inside lid, clothing straps in body. Brass mountings, strong leather handle. Size 24 inch. **\$19.50**

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DOMINIONS AND THE
NEXT CONFERENCE

They Are Represented as Eager to Discuss Terms of Possible Pacific Solution With the Great Powers Involved

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Despite certain misunderstandings between England and the United States, there is no doubt that the New World promises to do its part to save civilization by calling the forthcoming conference at Washington. The center of politics is thus passing from the Old to the New World. The United States is the one great nation which, though well in the war, was least shaken, and this fact alone has placed it in an unsailable position today. It is a nation to be reckoned with, which has the power it wielded properly—or which the world is generally assured—of sealing peace in such a way that it would be peace real and actual.

The United States is not war-worn, and its efforts on the field, fine as they were, are as nothing compared with its present powers in preserving world peace. President Harding recognizes this, and has already shown that his country means to prove its sincerity by his imaginative force in inspiring and calling a great Pacific conference.

Europe is irritable; the East has yet to make itself better understood by the West. The British Dominions as part of the Empire, are struggling to rehabilitate themselves after Armageddon, and they are making a gallant effort. It is left, therefore, to perhaps the greatest of countries and to the English-speaking world to initiate a plan whereby the possibility of further world upheavals may be made remote. The Old World may be conceived today to be preoccupied in its attempt to fashion something tangible and lasting out of the wreckage, and its time is fully occupied. It is, further, beginning to realize that to do this it must cooperate with all its neighbors, whether former enemies or not, and that unless this problem is settled it will be a long day before prosperity or even a normal state of affairs is reached.

Detrimental Post-War Reaction

The aftermath of war has been deplorable, and instead of immediate or early settlement of domestic difficulties matters became well nigh impossible. The reaction that set in after the armistice, when the sword had been sheathed, nearly proved the undoing of Europe; and this was as much applicable to Britain as to the more remote parts of Europe. The big boom in trade, artificial to breaking point, was followed by a slump, by phenomenal depression, aided by industrial trouble and financial embarrasments; and in addition the position in Ireland was desperate.

The manual workers were roundly abused, and it is certain that workers in all ranks were less inclined to put forward their best efforts, or at any rate they did not do so. Instead of world peace implacable barriers were being erected all over Europe, and, worse still, local barriers loomed up in the United Kingdom. The sorting out of peoples of all races was a stupendous task, but stupendous as it was it did not baffle those who were out to solve it. Three years after the armistice the leash seems to be less tense, and levels are being reached. The threatened wave of Bolshevism has to a considerable extent subsided, and the political outlook, if not yet clear, is at least not opaque.

The position in the Labor world being somewhat easier, with promise of better understanding and therefore better feeling, has enabled those in high authority to assume once more their place in the public eye, and to gain confidence with their supporters. The result of this is that affairs extending beyond the United Kingdom have again come into focus, and can be examined and viewed from the right perspective.

Anglo-American Misconceptions

An insignificant element has occasionally leveled exaggerated remarks at the United States, and let it be frankly admitted that on the other hand America has not always had or made use of reliable reports concerning the United Kingdom. One big factor, however, is outstanding. To reiterate, America holds the future peace of the world, and her President means to put it to its great ends. What it may not naturally be asked, about the League of Nations? Cannot this unique assembly guide the world into the haven of rest and quiet? Let it be remembered, however, that the United States is not in the League, and has affirmed its intention to remain outside; but who wants better evidence of America's wish for general peace than the President's Pacific conference? The United States is regarded as the one country with power to inspire peace from relatively disinterested motives.

The British Dominions, ready and eager to listen, welcome the proposed conference with all the enthusiasm of one who has endured ordeal by battle. Moreover, in the early stages of their careers they gladly turn to the great democracy for a lead in the problem of the first magnitude to the Empire and the world generally. Australia is so relieved that she demands the early return of her Prime Minister, maintaining that his work in England has thus been considerably curtailed. The other dominions, too, welcome the move, for they are the first to see the value of a great Pacific conference and they welcome a lead from a great power that was herself once a British colony.

The dominions realize more than any the incalculable value of such a

conclave. They know that if handled in a statesmanlike manner, the Pacific conference will be second only to the Peace Conference, and will in fact be a real peace conference. The international status of the British dominions will be definitely established or indefinitely set back by their recognition or otherwise on a basis of equality with Japan and other powers; the destiny of Australasia may, therefore, well be in the hands of the delegates, and it is therefore advisable that Australasia should be represented. It is generally conceded that the dominions have won for themselves a place in the Council of Nations, and a Pacific conference would not be complete unless they were represented. A Pacific conference is regarded in the dominions as the greatest of all gatherings, and it is felt that such a friendly exchange of views would do more by example to renew world friendships and make for lasting peace than any conference or council hitherto held.

ONTARIO AGAINST
NEW POWER PLAN

Royal Commission Majority Reports Adversely Hydroelectric Radial Railway Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—That the hydroelectric radial railway scheme which had been so loudly heralded throughout Ontario, and which was to cost \$45,000,000 at the outset, is "unwise and economically unsound" is the finding of four out of five members of the royal commission appointed to investigate the matter. One of the commissioners, Fred Bancroft, the Labor representative, is alone in supporting the radial scheme.

The majority report, which is signed by Mr. Justice Sutherland, Brig-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, W. A. Amos and A. F. McCallum, says that the financial condition of electric railways in Ontario and the United States in and prior to 1920 has been so precarious and unsatisfactory that the construction of the proposed system of electric railways should not be entered upon unless the evidence of competent operating experts fully justified the conclusion that they will be self-supporting. "Upon full consideration of the evidence," said the four commissioners in part, "and the proper weight to be given to the witnesses, we are of the opinion that the proposed electric railways would not be self-supporting."

Heavy Expenditure Reported

The Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario has already issued bonds to the extent of \$11,360,363 for the construction of an electric radial railroad from Port Credit to St. Catharines. Upon this line expenditures totaling over \$1,000,000 have been made. In this regard the majority report of the Royal Commission says: "If our view as to the inadvisability of the Province endorsing the bonds for the construction of the project is given effect to, then the question of these expenditures so made will probably arise for consideration. The rights of way could, no doubt, be sold for substantial sums or otherwise dealt with, and the sum of \$335,048.23 for ties, said to have been contracted for before July 31, could no doubt be repaid by sale thereof."

"The government would have to deal with the question of any deficiency or loss in the whole matter, and also with the disposition to be made of the balance of the bonds. If, on the other hand, the municipalities, after full consideration of the facts as now disclosed, were to decide to go on with the project themselves, and at their own financial cost and risk, the entire amount of the expenditures could be recouped by them."

Municipalities Indignant

Mr. Bancroft in his minority report very plainly expresses his opinion that "to say the municipalities must finance their own radials without a government guarantee is equivalent to saying radials must not be built," and therein takes direct issue with the majority of the commissioners. In his report Mr. Bancroft recommends that the government adopt the scheme of publicly owned and operated electric radial railway lines for Ontario, as well as instruct the Hydro Commission to proceed at once with negotiations to proceed at once with negotiations for certain sections of road now held by the federal government. Following this, he says, the Hydro Commission should recommend to the government the most advantageous and economical time to commence the construction of radial railways, in which, he considers, "very great weight should be given to the present state of unemployment."

The report of the Sutherland commission is reported to have aroused voluminous protests from the municipalities interested. A meeting was scheduled to be called in Toronto at the very earliest possible moment to protest against any halt in radial construction work.

BANK OF GUATEMALA PROPOSED
GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—Negotiations between the government and the National Assembly are going forward for the purpose of giving the Administration authority to import \$10,000,000, which would be used in the establishment of a government bank and to stabilize current accounts. The National Assembly has been called into session to consider the problem.

THE CALL OF
LAPLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In an account of a distinguished Englishman's career, a leading London journal, not so very long ago, enlarged upon the extent of his travels, laying special stress upon the fact that he had even been to Lapland. "This was rather an absurd remark in the circumstances," but throws a kind of flashlight upon the general conception of Lapland as a far-off, weird and unget-at-able corner of the world. Unusual Lapland unquestion-



A Lapp with his sledge

ably is, and always will remain; it is certainly also a little out-of-the-way, but thanks to the enterprise of Lwedish railway authorities, one can travel far in Lapland in comfort, not to say in luxury. That you have to forego all this when really penetrating into the country is a different matter.

The nature of Lapland is grand, though not perhaps in the generally accepted sense of the word. Its mountains are not particularly imposing, for there are no peaks to be measured by so many tens of thousands of feet, but there is wonderful width and expanse, huge rivers, tranquil mountain lakes and great waterfalls—waterfalls of which strange tales have been told for centuries. There is a serene solemnity over much of its scenery, a translucent purity about the atmosphere, a strange charm in its great loneliness, in its remoteness from the haunts of men, all combining to endow Lapland with a potent attractiveness. "Know you her secret, none can utter."

We who more than once have returned to Lapland with feelings of longing anticipation, know the power of this beauty and so do people of whom you would least expect it. Let me mention one example. On the southern shore of that glorious mountain lake, Torne Trask, lives a man, Ericsson by name, and a fine fellow in his way. He came to Lapland to work on its iron-ore railways—over which English and Dutch capitalists lost several millions, eventually having to sell to the Swedish state for a song. When the railway was finished, he went south, back to civilization and his fellow men, but he had not reckoned with the lure of Lapland. It called him north again and now he lives, all by himself, in a hut on the shores of that lovely, lonely lake. When asked what made him come back, he said very simply: "I could not help it."

Why has not some one written or why does not some one write a symphony? Lapland. He would find a plethora of inspiring motifs—clear mountain brooks dancing on between banks, clad with fair flowers, flowers, some so dainty and wee, as if they were meant for a doll-queen's table; a storm rolling between dark mountains, all of a sudden sweeping down upon the placid lake and in a twinkling breaking its beautiful mirror; waterfalls sending forth their deafening roar into the lonely wastes, herds of reindeer tripping along narrow paths or feeding through the long winter's night or a solitary bear on the prowl, but first of all and last of all the beauty of Lapland.

There are, however, fragments of music which seem to voice certain Lapland moods—the "lamentoso" movement in Tchaikowsky's Symphony pathétique for one; some bars from Beethoven—the piece is called the writer believes, "The Greatness of God in Nature" for another. The former gives expression to that feeling of desolate sadness in which some Lapland scenes are shrouded, while Beethoven renders homage to its grandiose beauty of snow-capped mountains peering their massive bulk high above boundless expanses.

Distances are great and there are Lapps, for there are people in Lapland, although you may travel for days without seeing any human beings. It takes three days to go to church, which perhaps may be consummated twice in a year, but when they get there it takes them probably another three days before they have exchanged all the news with their fellow worshippers. The Lapps are Christians, but some pagan reminiscences still linger among them. The Lapps put all their eggs in one basket and the basket is the reindeer. A man's wealth is counted in reindeer, and the reindeer supplies all his wants. If you want to see him at his best, see him with his reindeer. The writer and his wife were once fortunate enough to witness the great an-

nual marking of several thousand reindeer. A sight one is not likely to forget. We first had to be rowed across Torne Trask, at the one corner of which there was a Lapp encampment. A few women and a number of dogs which received us in a none too friendly manner, were all we found there, but a young Lapp girl consented to act as our guide and take us to the men and the other women busy with their reindeer somewhere in the mountains.

This somewhere proved to be several hours' march away. Our little friend urged us on by signs, for she did not know a word of Swedish, and at last we came upon what was really a wonderfully picturesque and inter-

AMERICA HOLDING
WORLD TRADE KEY

British Labor Leader Says United States Need for Goods Out-let Does Not Justify Any Decrease in Productiveness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That Anglo-American friendship is founded on a durable basis that cannot be shaken



A Lapp with his sledge

by a noisy but uninfluential minority in either country is the firm opinion of J. H. Thomas, the secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview recently. Mr. Thomas knows the United States well, as he has visited that country many times.

"The first impression I want to place on record," he said emphatically, "is the repudiation of the action of that small minority of people, both in Great Britain and America, who are more vocal than numerous, in attempting to cause friction between both countries."

Mr. Thomas had every opportunity in his recent visit to America of verifying his views on this important subject, as he met representative men in politics, business, and Labor, including the President of the Republic. He sums up his experience in these words: "I have no hesitation in saying that every one who really matters not only was anxious for a friendly understanding with Great Britain, but laughed to scorn the suggestion that anything could arise that would be calculated to cause war between these two nations. In fact," he continued, "as one very prominent statesman said, all that is best in each country is what both countries stand for."

Speaking on the American attitude toward disarmament as it appeared to him, Mr. Thomas said: "I feel bound to say that I was delighted to find the interest taken in the question of armaments. There can be no doubt that the American people, and especially the women in American politics, is most marked, realizing that if civilization is to be saved peace must be established, and the best guarantee of peace is the limitation of armaments."

Moral Support of People

"They recognize—and this is in line with what I have always advocated—that big navies and big armies lead to one of two things, bankruptcy or explosion. Therefore the conference to be held at Washington will receive from the American people as well as the British the real atmosphere in which something practical can be accomplished."

Dealing next with economic affairs, the British Labor leader declared that the economic situation in America at present affords an interesting study and in many respects appears a contradiction to all economic theories. "The banking center of the world has been transferred from London to New York," said he, "and 42 per cent of the gold of the world is at present in Washington. America is the only credit country in the world. The American dollar in every country stands at a premium. With certain exceptions, America is a self-supporting nation. All these facts will tend to show that the one prosperous place ought to be America. Curiously enough, however, there are nearly 4,000,000 unemployed in that country; the banks are carrying larger overdrafts than they ever carried before; business men and financiers have never had such a rocky time."

The explanation of this seemingly contradictory state of affairs is quite simple, Mr. Thomas asserted. Both America and Britain have been living on borrowed capital and mistaking paper for wealth. Inflation has taken place all round. In illustration of these facts, Mr. Thomas pointed out that American farmers, having bought their fertilizers and seeds at high prices, are reaping their harvest on low prices, and are consequently badly hit. In the same way the American people bought cotton at inflated prices; the slump has taken place, and they are left with heavy stocks round their shelves and prices tumbling down. The banks gave overdrafts and equivalent values to these high-

priced commodities, and now find the value reduced, all of which is inevitably leading to chaos.

"Overproduction" a Myth

The moral of it all is quite simple, as Mr. Thomas pointed out. "America," he declared, "is not suffering from overproduction, as some economists allege. She is suffering from underconsumption; that is to say, she is waiting for the customers to buy her surplus goods, and they cannot be found because her customers have no credit. This state of affairs will not be rectified," he said earnestly, "until America takes her place and shares in the responsibility for the world's position."

It would be folly to talk about war with America, Mr. Thomas pointed out, and assume an attitude of indifference to the fate of the world. America, he said, can contribute much to shaping international policy, "and for all these reasons we desire that the leaders in the real movement for world peace."

"That America's cooperation is one of the principal factors in the stabilizing of world conditions was reiterated once more in Mr. Thomas's concluding words: 'The great potential wealth of the United States is still untapped. Her teeming millions are neither overcrowded nor redundant. The world is starving for things that America can supply. America must take her share in bringing the customers to her door. That will never be done, as I have previously said, but by an understanding of the whole international problem, which for the moment is the one the world needs. Fortunately this fact is recognized in political, commercial and industrial circles. When people begin to understand what they want they usually take the necessary steps to obtain it.'"

COOPERATIVE FRUIT
MARKETING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Leaders of fruit farmers organizations from 20 states have been appointed to the Farmers Fruit Marketing Committee of 21 by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, it is announced at federation headquarters here. This committee is to organize cooperative fruit marketing on a national scale, following the footsteps of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in formulating a plan for a national grain sales agency.

Acting on instructions from a national conference of fruit growers in this city on April 5, Mr. Howard selected the following men: W. B. Armstrong, Yakima, Washington; Sheridan D. Baker, Santa Rosa, and R. P. Peters, Devore Ranch, California; C. E. Durt, Chicago, Illinois; W. F. Farnsworth, Waterville, Ohio; M. B. Goff, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin; Prof. Laurens Green, Lafayette, Indiana; Charles E. Hardy, Hollis, New Hampshire; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Maryland; W. B. Hunter, Atlanta, Georgia; E. A. Ikenbury, Independence, Missouri; A. E. Johnson, Grand Junction, Colorado; W. S. Kelles, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Clement B. Lewis, Riverton, New Jersey; C. E. Lewis, Salem, Oregon; B. F. Momaw, Cloverdale, Virginia; N. R. Pest, Rochester, New York; Gray Silver, Martinsburg, West Virginia; C. E. Stuart, Tampa, Florida; William H. Stiles, Henderson, Kentucky; Dr. O. E. Winberg, Silverhill, Alabama.

CHICAGO BUILDING
PERMITS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Increase in the number of building permits issued in Chicago during the month of August indicates that home building is now going on at a greater rate than at any previous time during the past seven years. The total number of permits issued by the city building department last month was 1051 and the cost of buildings to be constructed \$13,183,010. Last year for the same month permits numbered 808, and the cost of the buildings was \$5,521,000.

PAPER PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK, New York.—The International Paper Company has announced a cut in the price of standard newspaper paper from 4% to 4 cents at the mill for the quarter beginning October 1. The company denied reports that it was a participant in a conference at Albany this week regarding the paper mill labor situation. "We have eight mills going, and are having nothing to do with the unions directly or indirectly," an official declared.

E. E. GRAY COMPANY

After Labor Day—Start Right

Simplify your housekeeping. Why increase your work by neglecting to order a reasonable stock of groceries? It is unnecessary to send to the grocer every day.

You Can Save Time and Money

If you will adopt our plan. Use our complete catalogue and make up an order of groceries.

Send it to us Today

E. E. GRAY CO.

HANOVER, UNION AND BLACKSTONE STS., BOSTON

Directly opposite Union, Friend and Haymarket St. Subway Station. We operate 25 branch stores in Boston and suburbs. We prepare express charges in Greater Boston on orders for \$2.00 or over. We prepare freight charges to any freight station within 50 miles of Boston on orders for \$10.00 or over, and to any freight station in New England on orders for \$25.00 or over.

REGINA EDUCATOR
URGES PATRIOTISM

Speaker at the Imperial Conference of Teachers Advocates Observance of National Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—"Patriotic days to be real must admire and reverence the past, realize and respect the present, and inspire for the future. There must be a national consciousness of a national conscience," so spoke Lieut.-Col. T. E. Perrett, principal of the Provincial Normal School, Regina, Saskatchewan, in addressing the Imperial Conference of Teachers Associations on "The Keeping of Patriotic Festivals."

"The highest element in any life is a man's religion," continued Colonel Perrett, "and pure patriotic days, to be thoroughly effective, must not lose their religious bearings."

"The festivals that have lived the longest, and have been observed the most closely, are those in which the religious sense predominates, and no day is truly patriotic if it is divorced from the religious sense. Patriotism is an expression of religion in its wider sense. There is an Empire Day and a Dominion Day. There is no reason why the birthday of a province should not be observed in a truly patriotic manner, marking as it does a step in the life of the people. Our government is the expression of the best ideas of the people, and as such will stand the test of investigation."

"Patriotic days, while observed to commemorate some event or life, are observed also to instill in the newer generations ideals of conduct and character that make for the highest form of citizenship, and proper observance of these days will do much to quicken the youthful mind as to why the day is being observed."

"I believe that our business as teachers is to guide the development of our boys and girls," said Maj. R. J. Blaney, assistant superintendent of physical education in Toronto, in a paper on "The Celebration of Empire Day." "We must see that they are fully equipped to do their life's work to solve, each for himself, life's problems, to assume life's responsibilities, to stand firm in his own sense of duty, as the progress of education has made possible."

Sir Harry R. Reichel, vice-chancellor of the University of Wales, emphasized the important part the teaching of history played in strengthening the bonds of empire. He suggested that chairs of imperial and colonial history should be established in the universities of the United Kingdom and the overseas dominions, as a means of vitalizing the history of the various units of the Empire. The maintenance of the forces upon which the Empire was founded, depended in a large measure on the work of the schools and colleges. The grave danger to be avoided was the teaching of history in such a way as to foster national antipathies. That had been done in schools in the United States and was being done in the Roman Catholic schools in Ireland today.

Peter Wright of Cardiff, a member of the council of the University of Wales, created some stir when he said that too much stress was being laid on the universities. "We should pay more attention to our elementary schools," said Mr. Wright. "Up to the present we have paid too little attention to the education of the masses, and if we desire to strengthen the consciousness of unity throughout the Empire, we must turn to the elementary schools."

JEWELRY PROSPECTS
APPEAR IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Slight improvement in the prospects for fall and winter business in the jewelry trade is indicated in a confidential canvass of retailers by the manufacturers. Seasonal conditions are recognized as reacting notably on the volume of business done in such a line as in the jewelry trade and reports of poor crops, or low market values for crops, are found to have a natural result in a slower jewelry market. Reports received indicate that the southwestern states, where the wheat crop has been marketed at a low price, offer small prospects of trade. The northeast is also said to feel the effects of lowered agricultural product prices, while the central and mid-western states are found to be in a more near normal condition. Close buying on the part of the retailer is a somewhat general condition, however.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CURRENCY POLICY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Proposal for the Appointment of a Commission to Reconsider Question a Sign of Importance This Issue Is Again Assuming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The letter from the currency and currency committee of the House of Commons to the Prime Minister regarding the currency policy of Great Britain is a sign of the importance that is being attached to the problem. No other country has been so long in discussing the problems of inflation, national debt, and other matters germane to the monetary situation. Divergent views exist, as is well known, on the question of financial policy, and even the leading bankers are not at all of one opinion. Sir Felix Schuster, on the one hand, declared at the recent meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce that countries which had departed from their pre-war gold standard must aim at stabilizing their currencies gradually as to the least injury, but with one object in view—a return as soon as possible to the pre-war gold standard. Mr. McKenna, on the other hand, warned traders last January of the harm such a policy would inflict upon them. The trader, he said, must be prepared to lose on every contract for the future delivery of goods. A policy of deflation so guarded as not to interfere with production is not a policy incapable of execution.

Effect on Price Movement

It will be remembered that one of the points made in the letter of the Federation of British Industries was that, if all nations are to return to the pre-war gold standard, the downward movement of prices which must be accomplished is immensely greater than that contemplated in the Cunliffe Report.

Bearing in mind the difficulty here indicated, namely, that entailed by the return to the gold standard, it is interesting to consider a suggestion made by a City correspondent in the Times Trade Supplement. Presumably his arguments are to the effect that one of the functions of a monetary standard is to regulate the quantity, and thereby the value of currency, he points out that the standard must therefore be something of intrinsic value, otherwise the value of money, that is, prices, depends upon the will or whim of those responsible for the issue of the currency. He points out that the standard must be something of intrinsic value, otherwise the value of money, that is, prices, depends upon the will or whim of those responsible for the issue of the currency.

In order to show up the instability of present nominal values the writer emphasizes the following facts:—

- (1) The English sovereign still contains 113,000 grains of pure gold.
- (2) The American gold dollar still contains 23.22 grains of pure gold.
- (3) The English sovereign is still worth (as bullion) 4.864 dollars (gold).
- (4) The New York and London "specie points," if we had sound currency, would still be in the neighborhood of 4.83 and 4.82, as formerly.
- (5) The treasury note and the sovereign are still equal in theory. Our own currency, which before the war was based on gold, is now based on something set up in imagination, to be regulated according to the persistence of producers and labor agitators, or the changing moods of politicians.

Monetizing of Silver

Taking these circumstances into consideration the writer makes the proposal that silver should be monetized internationally and circulate as diluted gold, so to speak, at a permanently fixed ratio in relation to the permanently supreme gold. Already both gold and silver circulate as currency the world over, and this policy would give much-needed stability.

In support of the suggestion it is pointed out that silver is the currency of more than half the population of the world, and China is establishing a mint having a capacity of 500,000 dollars daily. "As a nation exporting to the East and investing capital there, we are interested in maintaining a stable currency in that hemisphere. A low gold value for silver stimulates exports from the countries which use silver as their standard and depresses exports to these from the gold-standard countries. Already the tendency of the East is to make for itself these things which hitherto she has imported from the West; surely, then, on our part it is poor policy to unduly depress the value of silver."

If the suggestion herein outlined were acted upon it is obvious that gold prices and the gold price of silver would move as one, and that silver-using countries might export to gold-using countries and vice versa without loss on the exchange. Rates of exchange the world over would come close together and the small and slow in currency exchange which would remain, would be due to real commerce.

The writer does not omit to notice the fact that in fixing the price of silver, the cooperation of silver-producing countries is needed for formulating laws whereby a fixed proportion of the silver must be allocated for coinage purposes or to be held as currency-reserve against certificates, at a fixed ratio-to-gold price. In concluding his account of this interesting policy, he points out that "it is important to remember that the gold standard is not

the cause of the prosperity of this Empire, but is the consequence of that prosperity, which the strength of London as the banking center of the world is due to solidly combined with prosperity, working honestly with legitimate bank paper, not to juggling with unconvertible paper under high-sounding titles. The broken par of exchange is a source of profit to a few," he states, "while the majority simply suffer to ignorance because of it. Commerce is what this country needs in order to regain prosperity—not 'get-rich-quick' currency gamblers."

ACTION IS TAKEN
ON INDEMNITIES

Chicago Board of Trade to Abolish Trading in Them and Make Other Changes in Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Trading in indemnities, commonly called puts and calls, is to be stopped on the Chicago Board of Trade beginning October 1. With the passage by Congress of the Capper-Tincher Bill, which regulates the grain exchanges of the country, trading in indemnities would have been abolished in effect, but the directors of the board forestalled this by passing a referendum vote the proposition to eliminate the practice. The membership has still to express itself on the proposal, but this is regarded as a mere matter of form. "While the Capper-Tincher Bill does not forbid trading in indemnities, it does, however, prevent such trading by fixing a tax of 30 cents per bushel upon such trading," said Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Board of Trade. "So the action of the directors went a step further than Congress. Other changes in the rules of the board are in prospect, among which are regulations dealing with market manipulation and news censorship." The report of the committee, which is investigating the question of maintaining private wires has not yet been made, but will probably provide for safeguards to prevent the misuse of private wires in small towns. An interpretation of the Capper-Tincher bill is sought by officials of the Board of Trade and other grain exchanges and they suggest that a conference for that purpose between the secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce, the Attorney-General and representatives of the grain exchanges be held before the bill becomes law.

NEW YORK MARKET
GENERALLY STRONG

NEW YORK, New York.—There was a decided upward turn in the stock market yesterday, with very few exceptions the list closing considerably higher. Scarcity of offerings and resumption of bull pool operations induced heavy covering over the holidays. Prices were at highest levels in late afternoon. American Petroleum showing an actual gain of over three points. Advances among other leaders ran from 1 to 3 1/2 points, specialties showing further gains. Call money was firm with 6% per cent ruling rate. Sales totaled 532,400 shares. The close was strong near the highs of the day: Baldwin Locomotive 75 1/4; United Fruit 105 1/4; Sears Roebuck 66 1/4; American Car & Foundry 126 1/4; American Locomotive 87 1/4; American Woolen 75 1/4; Mexican Petroleum 106 1/4; Studebaker 73 1/4; Republic Iron and Steel 46 1/4; Royal Dutch of New York 50, up 1 1/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Sept. 2	Aug. 31
U.S. Lib 3 1/2%	87.40	87.54
U.S. Lib 4%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 4 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 5%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 5 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 6%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 6 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 7%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 7 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 8%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 8 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 9%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 9 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 10%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 10 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 11%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 11 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 12%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 12 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 13%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 13 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 14%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 14 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 15%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 15 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 16%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 16 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 17%	87.54	87.54
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U.S. Lib 18%	87.54	87.54
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U.S. Lib 19%	87.54	87.54
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U.S. Lib 20%	87.54	87.54
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U.S. Lib 21%	87.54	87.54
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U.S. Lib 22%	87.54	87.54
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U.S. Lib 25%	87.54	87.54
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U.S. Lib 50%	87.54	87.54
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U.S. Lib 51%	87.54	87.54
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U.S. Lib 54%	87.54	87.54
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U.S. Lib 77%	87.54	87.54
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U.S. Lib 79 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 80%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 80 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 81%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 81 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 82%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 82 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 83%	87.54	87.54
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U.S. Lib 88%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 88 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 89%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 89 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 90%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 90 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 91%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 91 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 92%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 92 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 93%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 93 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 94%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 94 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 95%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 95 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 96%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 96 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 97%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 97 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 98%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 98 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 99%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 99 1/2%	87.54	87.54
U.S. Lib 100%	87.54	87.54

FORD MOTOR CAR ASSETS

LANSING, Michigan.—Total assets of the Ford Motor Company at the close of business June 30 were \$263,159.75, according to a statement filed by the company with the Department of State here. The assets included \$24,244,533 in cash on hand and in the banks; plants, including lands, buildings and improvements valued at \$46,326,010; machinery and equipment valued at \$21,133,990; and good will valued at \$30,517,965. Property in Michigan was listed at \$125,028,073. Total capital and surplus was given as \$173,951,172.

APPEAL TO BANKS
OF UNITED STATES

Comptroller of Currency Urges Super-Solvent, Unnecessarily Fortified Institutions to Consider Their Duties to Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An appeal to the bankers of the country to aid in carrying forward the program for relieving present financial difficulties was made recently by D. R. Crisinger, Comptroller of the Currency to the Cotton States Merchants Association at Memphis, Tennessee. Speaking of the necessity for cooperation with the Federal Reserve Board in its program for relieving inflation in a manner "sound, truly conservative, and calculated to bring about recovery," Mr. Crisinger said: "The government agencies having to deal with these problems wish no class or group of men to suffer in the processes of readjustment through which we are passing. But it is highly important that bankers and business men shall understand the necessity for their united assistance in carrying forward any program adequate to present necessities. To the bankers, I may say that the bank which hoards money and refuses to extend credit on proper security, which maintains unnecessarily high reserves in a time like this, is just as bad a bank as the one which loans too freely, which encourages speculation, which does not thoroughly analyze the security it accepts."

Large Cash Reserves

One-third of the banking institutions of the country are maintaining larger cash reserves than are necessary or reasonably justifiable, as disclosed by the most recent reports received at the comptroller's office, declared Mr. Crisinger.

"This is wrong and should be corrected," he asserted, "they are leaving the great burden of carrying the country's enterprise in this difficult time to institutions dominated by a more liberal policy. Therefore I am appealing today to bankers who may be in this class of the super-solvent, unnecessarily fortified, institutions to consider their duties to the community which is suffering from want of adequate credits."

The Federal Reserve Board, which has been the object of scathing criticism from witnesses recently appearing before the joint Commission on Agriculture because of its alleged policy of forcing banks to hoard cash, regardless of the impending ruin of agricultural interests, was warmly defended by Comptroller Crisinger, the successor in office of John Skelton Williams, one of the board's bitterest critics. He went so far as to call the federal reserve system "a bulwark of strength to this country and the last line of economic reserves for the whole world since 1914." The system, he said, has "conserved the national forces, safeguarded our credit, mobilized our commercial capacity." It has been conducted with all possible liberality consistent with safety under the new Administration. It has carried us through the hardest period of our economic history without even the "monitory tremors of financial disaster."

Proceeding With Caution

Mr. Crisinger admitted that at one time there had been pressure brought to bear on the board to bring about drastic and rapid deflation. The theory in recent months, however, was that everything must be done gradually and carefully to produce a minimum of shock. This is the theory, he said, upon which the present Administration is proceeding in dealing with the financial problem occasioned by recovery from war conditions.

In admitting that the board had followed a policy of deflation "gradually and carefully, with constant purpose to avoid shocks and extremes," Mr. Crisinger virtually admitted one of the charges made by critics of the board—that a deliberate policy of deflation was pursued, however "gradual and careful" it might have been. This charge was definitely denied by W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in the course of his recent testimony before the joint Agricultural Commission when he declared "the Federal Reserve Board had nothing to do with deflation, but was itself the victim of powerful economic forces which worked for it. Attempting to stop deflation would have been butting our heads against a stone wall. No order for deflation went out from the board at any time."

The prospect of agricultural relief through legislation restoring and enlarging the powers of the War Finance Corporation is one of the brightest spots on the horizon, according to the comptroller. He pointed out that the price of cotton had already been raised through advances for financing cotton exports made by the corporation. He commended highly the legislation which would equip the corporation with funds of cash and credit

enabling it to go into the markets and help to carry the surplus on hand when prices are unreasonably depressed.

It is indicated that increasing activity along these lines will be carried on by the War Finance Corporation. According to a recent announcement,

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

UNITED STATES
WINS TWO MATCHES

Defenders of the Davis Cup Defeat Japanese Team Twice in Singles of the First Day's Competition by Narrow Margins

Year	W.	L.
1900-United States	1	0
1901-United States	1	0
1902-United States	1	0
1903-United States	1	0
1904-United States	1	0
1905-United States	1	0
1906-United States	1	0
1907-United States	1	0
1908-United States	1	0
1909-United States	1	0
1910-United States	1	0
1911-United States	1	0
1912-United States	1	0
1913-United States	1	0
1914-United States	1	0
1915-United States	1	0
1916-United States	1	0
1917-United States	1	0
1918-United States	1	0
1919-United States	1	0
1920-United States	1	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILL, Long Island, New York.—By the narrowest of margins the Davis Cup team of the United States managed to take both matches in the singles on the first day of the challenge round against the Japanese players, Ichiji Kumagae and Zensho Shimidzu. The margin was especially narrow in the second match between W. T. Tilden 2d, the present United States national champion, and Shimidzu. The latter was within two points of victory in the third set, when Tilden managed to rally, and after taking the game on three successive placements, just held his own for the balance of the set, taking it finally, 7-5.

W. M. Johnston, first representative of the United States, showed well from the start in the first match of the day against Kumagae. The Japanese had the service but lost his first game and Johnston speedily had a lead of 3 to 0, mostly on Kumagae's outs. The Californian was not exerting himself using his volley placements at the net only when points were urgently needed. Kumagae relied most on his court-covering ability, scoring few placements. The first set was easy for Johnston, 6-4, but in the second after he had taken the first four games with the loss of only five points, Kumagae started a series of placements along the back line that brought the score to 4-3 and 5-4, before losing the set on Johnston's service, 6-4. In the final set, Kumagae failed to keep his ball inside the court, losing point after point and game after game on out. He took only two games on his own service. The point score and analysis follows:

First Set	W.	L.
Johnston	4	3
Kumagae	3	4
Second Set	W.	L.
Johnston	4	3
Kumagae	3	4
Third Set	W.	L.
Johnston	4	3
Kumagae	3	4

Directly following this match, Champion W. T. Tilden 2d made his first appearance in singles since his defeat by Vincent Richards at Providence. He started off well, winning his service with the aid of two service aces, and then breaking through, and leading at three games to none. But the effort seemed to slow him down, and each time he had gained a slight lead, the Japanese, whose court covering ability and skill in making placements when apparently about to lose the point, tied the score at 3-3, and again at 5-5 and then took the set, 7-5. The second set was similar, except that in this Shimidzu made a better start leading at 2 to 2. Then Tilden started off with a rush, taking the next two without losing a point, mostly on volley placements from net position. But again he could not continue, and sending ball after ball out of court, losing the set, 6-4.

The critical third set was all in favor of Tilden at the start, but again the Japanese, depending on Tilden's attempts to use back court tactics gradually overtook him and finally took the ninth game to love on Tilden's service, and then by a brilliant placement and a net by Tilden, offset by two outs, was within two points of victory.

But in his need, Tilden again essayed volley work at the net, and saved the game and match after duce had been called once on three placements. Then according to the rules, the 10-minute rest gave both players opportunity to rest, and this proved a tremendous advantage to Tilden, as his score in the later sets showed his service, which had been of small effect in the earlier sets, won him point after point and with volley placements, in spite of Shimidzu's efforts in covering court and passing him, he took every game on his own service, and in all made 12 aces in the two sets. In these he made at least one service ace in every game except one, some including three in his four winning points.

It was a marvelous recovery, and the crowd cheered the change. Shimidzu could not stand against this and the rest of the match was a triumphal procession. The final score was, 6-4, 4-3, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1. The point score and analysis follows:

First Set	W.	L.
Tilden	6	4
Shimidzu	4	6
Second Set	W.	L.
Tilden	6	4
Shimidzu	4	6
Third Set	W.	L.
Tilden	6	4
Shimidzu	4	6
Fourth Set	W.	L.
Tilden	6	4
Shimidzu	4	6
Fifth Set	W.	L.
Tilden	6	4
Shimidzu	4	6

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THWARTING LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON BORDER

Active Campaign, in Which Canadian and United States Officials Cooperate, Goes Far to Reduce the Illicit Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—That rum runners are actively engaged in transporting liquor from points in the Province of Quebec to the United States is something the Quebec Liquor Commission is well aware of, and a tangible evidence of this knowledge is the employment by the commission of one of the great detective agencies of the United States with instructions to make every effort to put the law breakers out of business. Montreal is, of course, the great center that has to be watched, and at present detectives are continually on guard at Victoria Bridge to intercept any one attempting to transport liquor illegally from the city. Rum-runners, plain, and all points of view from Canada are closely watched.

The streets of Montreal daily testify to the influx of southern motorists, whose occupants come north for the liquor they are unable to obtain at home in the United States. These people give comparatively little trouble to the officers of the commission, though, of course, all of them are watched and their cars searched when they get out on their return journey. The real rum runners are harder to come with. They are local men who know every highway and byway and are up to every artifice, and who work in cooperation with American confederates on the other side of the boundary. The automobile is their great agency of transportation. When it is considered that the Province of Quebec has as its neighbors four states of the American Union—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York—with an extensive and in many parts rugged frontier line, the difficulties of watching the smugglers and bringing them to justice will be appreciated.

Two Countries Cooperating

The authorities on the Canadian side of the boundary are working in cooperation with those on the United States side in an earnest effort to suppress the illicit trade. The general attitude of the public is that it wants to abide by the law and the commission is determined to enforce all the provisions of the new liquor act with a stern hand.

Discernment of the two inspectors of the commission who were severely censured by Judge Bazin of the Liquor Court in Montreal the other day, for neglect of duty and failure to enforce the law, according to their instructions, was at once ordered by George Simard, the chairman.

Reward for Informants

The commission has issued a list of amounts which are to be paid to the revenue collectors and to persons who inform the commission of liquor either held or sold in violation of the law. Informers are also given an absolute promise by the commission that they will not be called as witnesses and that their identity will not be revealed. The money is paid directly to the informers after the costs of the case have been deducted. About 5 per cent of the value of the amount seized is allotted to the revenue collectors and an average of 20 per cent to the informers. Anyone who tells the commission that liquor worth \$10,000 is held illegally or has been sold will be paid \$1270, and one bringing a seizure of \$50,000 will get \$2520. Over that the amount paid is 5 per cent of the value. The informer gets \$15 when a fine of less than \$100 is imposed and \$40 when the fine is over \$100 and for all imprisonments \$35. This tariff is in force.

Since the embargo on the shipping of liquors in bond through the United States from one country to another has been lifted, through action of the courts, it was stated by Montreal agents of the Canadian distilling and importing houses that very large quantities of Canadian and imported liquors were being shipped out of Canada through the United States. These shipments are intended for the West Indies, the Guianas, Central America and South American countries and they are sent by way of New York or other points in the United States, as the most convenient route.

REORGANIZATION OF ASSOCIATION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office

NORTH WOODSTOCK, New Hampshire.—Condemning the present constitution of the American Forestry Association as unrepresentative and undemocratic in character, a resolution was adopted at the annual conference of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests calling for the reorganization of the association. It was declared that such a step is essential, in order that the organization may "be fully representative of the best forestry interests of the country," and have the public confidence. It is recognized that if the vitally important project of a national forest policy is to be carried forward with unity and concentrated action are essential. The resolution attacked the recent changes made in the organization by a small percentage of its membership. Incorporating self-perpetuation and permanent control.

CONTRABAND LIQUOR ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Hundreds of fraudulent liquor prescriptions have been sold in Milwaukee and

vicinity. With a view of putting an end to this practice the first arrest of a druggist upon a charge of violating the prohibition law has been made. Earl Butcher, the druggist, was taken into custody in a downtown pharmacy on a warrant sworn out by a federal prohibition agent. The sale of bogus prescriptions for liquor has reached such large proportions that the authorities have determined to wage a vigorous campaign throughout the city and the suburbs.

PROPOSED TAX FOR MOTOR TRAFFIC

California Railways Allege Unfair Competition From Automobiles, Both in Passenger and in the Hauling of Freight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—A determination on the part of state and county governments of California to compel the owners and operators of motor trucks to bear a fair share of the burden of cost of road construction and maintenance is evident on all sides. Fifteen counties have reported through their boards of supervisors ordinances to limit the amount of loads motor trucks may carry, the width and character, whether pneumatic or solid, of the tires truck owners may use, and the kind of trailers which may be hauled behind the trucks. The government, through the new department of public works, which seems virtually to have absorbed the work of the state highway commission, is conducting investigations to determine just how much the motor trucks and trailers contribute to the wear and tear on improved, hard-surfaced highways. The object of these investigations, of course, is to determine how, and to what extent, the industry of operating motor trucks, either individually or in fleets, should be taxed for the upkeep of roads.

While both the steam and electric railroads are opposing, by advertising and other means of publicity, the operation of electric trucks, particularly on long hauls, the constantly increasing number of trucks and trailers apparently in successful operation in California is evident to even the most casual observer. Virtually every point of interest, for example, within 200 miles of San Francisco, Oakland or Sacramento, which can be reached by steam or electric cars, also is connected with one or the other of all these cities by motor buses, which, in most instances, are true chassis equipped with strong springs and seats. The passenger fares in these buses average about 20 per cent lower for the same distance than the rail fares of either the steam or electric lines.

Trucks for Freight

Corresponding fleets of motor trucks for freight hauling are not so flexible as the bus lines, nor are they so numerous in regular service, connecting mountain and beach resorts with the larger cities as are the bus lines. The department of public works estimates, however, that where there were 100 motor truck lines in the State five years ago, that there are now more than 700 such lines, practically all of them operating on sound business principles and all of them successful in that they pay for their operation and their owner's profit. Some of them have proved very profitable, especially in the San Joaquin Valley, where more than 60 per cent of the exported agricultural products of the valley are hauled to tidewater at Stockton on motor trucks.

Still larger use of motor trucks is made in the cities, where a horse-drawn truck is rarely seen. Oddly enough, the small trucks, of one, and one and one-half tons, are comparatively rare in California. The solid-bedded, hard-surfaced roads permit of the carrying of heavy loads, and the tendency is to use larger trucks, few running below two and one-half tons, and the majority ranging from five to 10-ton vehicles. It is claimed by road-builders and by state highway engineers and admitted by some of the truck operators themselves, that one 10-ton truck will do more damage to a road if run over it loaded to capacity than 10 one and one-half ton trucks, loaded to capacity, will do. It is also alleged, with proofs in figures, that this proportion prevails in the general ratio of wear and tear put on roads by the various sizes of motor trucks.

Law to Limit Loads

One result of this is that the various counties of the State are seeking to limit the loads carried by trucks. No uniform law has been devised, but the boards of supervisors realize that such a law must be uniform, otherwise it will cripple the industry of the operation of motor trucks in a state where much of the success of large agricultural areas is dependent on the reliability of operating schedules of road fleets. In an effort to obtain a uniform law, a series of conferences have been arranged between the boards of supervisors of Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, San Diego and other southern counties of the State to consider a uniform weight-limit law for motor trucks. After the southern counties, whose roads are rather softer and less durable than those of the northern counties, have arrived at what they consider the proper weight limit, representatives of these counties will confer with representatives of northern counties in the State, and a weight-limit measure devised for presentation at the next session of the California state Legislature in this city. The interior counties, especially the mountain counties, whose roads are

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largely carved from the hills, and left with their own solid surface, are less interested in the weight limit law, since the motor trucks used in the mines and for transportation over the mountain roads merely wear down the natural surface of those roads. Since these mountain roads are not paved, the trucks do them little damage.

Is from the base of the mountain wall of the Colorado Range to the sea that the roads are paved, first with a foundation of broken rock, and then with four to six inches of concrete. It is this shell of concrete which is highly expensive, and it is this shell through which the motor trucks break.

Speed Immaterial

According to the state engineers, there is little necessity for a law limiting the speed of motor trucks, since few of them are geared sufficiently high to travel fast enough to work much harm to the highways through speed. The limitation, these engineers say, should be placed on the weight which the truck is allowed to carry, the character of its tires, and the weight which a trailer may carry, as well as the kind of tires the trailer should have. There is now a state law compelling all motor trucks to have rubber tires, but some of the counties insist on pneumatic tires and some on solid rubber tires, while there is no uniform law as to the tires on the trailers. Most of the cities demand rubber tires on the trailers, and some of the cities order pneumatic tires on the trucks. The result is that a truck which is operating under perfectly legal conditions in one county may be breaking the law just as it crosses the line in another, where it has to go to deliver or get a necessary load. Likewise, the truck which is within the law as to equipment or load in a rural district may be violating the law when it is driven into a city in the same county.

Thus, endless confusion results, and though the police and the judges have been very lenient and have judged most such alleged violations of the various county ordinances more on their merits than on the law, every one, including the truck operators, realizes the great necessity of a uniform statute on the subject, and this will be one of the most important bills in the next session of the Legislature.

UNIFORM TRAFFIC SIGNALS ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—As a means to improvement of traffic regulation the signals used by the Boston police to direct traffic have been adopted as the standard for the cities and towns of the State by the Police Chiefs Association. At a recent conference on highway safety the question was brought up and, although there was some difference of opinion on the ground that local conditions altered the signal forms, the idea of uniformity was unofficially endorsed. The association also voted to request the State Road Federation to help in the organization of schools in several parts of the State for the instruction of traffic officers. The signals were worked out by Capt. Bernard J. Hoppa, chief of the Boston traffic squad, and are based on the fundamental that all such signals should be given with a full arm movement and with a marked emphasis and definiteness.

AUTOMOBILE REVENUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Boston News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine.—Automobiles as a source of revenue in the form of fees have provided the State of Maine with \$361,324.75 for the first eight months of the year as against \$794,953.56 for the corresponding period last year.

Classified Advertisements

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

JOSEF HOLBROOKE

His House Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
To most people who take any interest in the music of contemporary composers the name of Josef Holbrooke is known as that of one who has composed operas which by their demands on the orchestra and stage hands have become almost impracticable, and of orchestral pieces that are very interesting, very long and too big for ordinary everyday concert life. This conception of his work, however, is a misunderstanding, for there is probably no living composer who is so versatile and so varied in his output. Those who know him merely by these works miss some of the most beautiful and characteristic of his work, as well as some that is well within the capabilities of the average amateur. Some of these smaller works may not be what is generally known as important, but few of them are otherwise than charming, and most of them are quite original in idea and treatment.

Most characteristic of all his smaller works are the piano-forte pieces, many of them written years ago with no further idea than that of providing him with a livelihood. His sense of humor constantly finds outlets in them, though it must be said that where this is so difficulties are liable to arise, which are absent from the more sentimental and commonplace numbers. Even some of the "Rhapsodie Etudes," which were written as studies in piano-forte technique and are included among their virtuosos pieces by a number of professional players are not so difficult but that they can be played by ordinarily capable players, and they are always welcome when played in private circles.

One reason for this is that they invariably give a sense of brilliance as well as of strong rhythm and marked melody. Such a number as the "Toccata," for instance, sounds much more difficult to play than it actually is, and it is a splendid study for all who care to work out its difficulties before sitting down to work at them at the instrument. For those who cannot, or do not wish to, devote such serious attention to their music, however, the earlier pieces provide matter that they will be able to tackle with pleasure. His "Three Blind Mice" variations for the orchestra are well known, but the early "Valse Caprice" on the same time is not so well known as it might be. It is quite light and entertaining as is also the "Asquithiana," which dates from about the same time. "Clair de Lune" and "Barcarolle" of a little later period, and in quite a different style, the "Kleine Suite" are also works which are a delight to hear and play at home.

In view of the titles of this last set of five pieces it may be said that it is possible to trace influences consciously or unconsciously applied much more in these small works than in the big ones, possibly because Holbrooke used small ones as studies for those over which he necessarily spent more time and trouble. These influences, however, do not detract from the value of the works, while they add to their immediate attractiveness by keeping them within the range of well-understood idiom. In some of the "Rhapsodie Etudes" we see the influence of Brahms, in the earlier pieces that of Schumann or of Mendelssohn, in the "Six Landscapes" for Voice and Piano" that of Debussy; but it is not the influence of a master slavishly followed, but that of a friend accepted in a genial spirit.

Among the lesser compositions for two or more instruments there is possibly even more of interest than among the piano-forte works. First, because of their combined simplicity and beauty, are the Meszotints for violin (or clarinet) and piano, published, unfortunately, in irregular groups and by different publishers. The amateur who does not delight in the obvious melody of "Girgenti" or "Eileen Shona" is deficient in the first qualities of musical appreciation, while the lightness of "The Butterfly of the Ballet" and "From Syracuse" makes them ideal recreation music. A trio for piano, clarinet and flute and eight Meszotints for clarinet and piano provide music for small parties and have the advantage of being suited to string instruments where the wind instruments are not available.

As a song writer, Holbrooke has experimented in many styles and many moods. Some, such as the "Three Dramatic Songs" or the ballad "Anselm Lee" are essentially for the concert platform, and are scarcely effective in a small room with the piano-forte alone. His "Six Landscapes" have but one drawback, they are not easy either to sing or to play. But they are well worth the trouble of getting up the first, "Along the Path," and third, "High Noon," being remarkable for the simplicity and beauty of their melody.

Holbrooke's biographer says that these songs "were written as a sort of compliment to Debussy, the composer who has done so much, by means of exquisite tonal colorings, to realize for us many varied aspects of nature's face." For all this, it is difficult to trace the influence of Debussy in them, except, perhaps, that they have the same delicate sense of harmony as the works of the French composer. They are much more characteristic of Holbrooke than of Debussy.

A little work of exquisite refinement and feeling is the early "The Sea Hath its Pearls," and almost equally good is "The Requital," a setting to words by Herbert Trench. There are few, if any, among his later songs which can honestly be called house music.

though some of the selections from, and sketches for, the operas are quite good in this way. Of these the most striking is "Talesin's Song," which it may be assumed is from the recently completed opera, "Brownie." It is a finely pathetic song for tenor which is equally suited to the home or the concert room.

A COLLABORATION BY THE "SIX"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The music lately heard in Paris has been chiefly in the form of ballets. The "Six" have been the general trend. During the past season, as stated in The Christian Science Monitor, wrote the music of "L'Homme et son Désir" and Erik Satie, who stands apart from the group although acclaimed as its leader, has also written ballet music. The "Six" are responsible for the music of "Les Mariés de la Tour Eiffel" which has been produced at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées. The "Six" (really five) are Mlle. Taillefer and Messrs. Auric, Honegger, Milhaud and Poulenc. These young musicians are very different one from the other, and it is somewhat curious to have their work blended as in this quartet piece. Critics have been wrong so often that it is with diffidence that one feels obliged to declare "Les Mariés" to be somewhat wearisome buffoonery.

Certainly Mlle. Taillefer has written a quadrille that is fresh and gay, and Mr. Poulenc is amusing without pretension. Mr. Honegger is discreet and not without style in his dances. But it is impossible to take this pot-pourri seriously. The spectacle was arranged by John Cocteau and the dances by John Borlin.

The scene is a platform of the Eiffel Tower. A wedding party arrives—the characters, resembling those types which have been made familiar by comic almanacs. There is an old general who trips over his sword. There is a photographer from whose apparatus emerged an ostrich and a lion. There are huge gramophone horns by which certain explanations are given. It is not enough. This kind of farce must be played without the smallest flagging or it becomes boring.

At the Opéra some most excellent ballets have been given. There is "Daphnis et Chloé" by Maurice Ravel, arranged by Michel Fokine with costumes by Léon Bakst. There is "La Péri," described as a dance poem, by Paul Dukas. "La Péri" is known to frequenters of Paris concerts, but this is the first time that it has been produced upon the stage of the Opéra. The music is delicate and exquisitely colored. It is extremely characteristic of Dukas. Anna Pavlova beautifully interpreted this tone poem, as stated by the dancer Stowitsch, and "Péri" may be taken to be one of the most interesting things in modern French music.

Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé" had already been produced in ballet form by Diaghileff, during the Russian season of 1912. The music is instinct with an antique grace, a romantic tenderness. It is full of the rustic innocence of the tale of Longus. Mr. Ravel has never written more implicitly, more harmoniously. He insists upon nothing, he touches easily, and lightly each theme. There is an exceptional freshness, precision, and clarity in the work, which is undoubtedly one of the purest gems in the Ravel repertory. The concert given by Benno Moiseiwitch at the Salle Gaveau is one of the most interesting recently heard. If this Russian pianist does not quite possess that indescribable something which would place him among the superlatively great players of the world, his rate he has a fine technique and there is much imagination in his interpretations. The emotional expression is intensified by his reserve. Especially did the audience appreciate the sonata appassionata of Beethoven, which curiously enough followed a prelude of Bach.

Pablo Casals and Alfred Cortot have appeared together and separately on the Paris concert platform. It may surely be said of Pablo Casals that he is unsurpassed as a violinist. One can only marvel at the perfection of his production and his great interpretative gifts. He is one of the foremost musicians of the day. As for Mr. Cortot it would be superfluous to praise him. His touch on the keyboard of the piano is sure, and his recitals, which are all too rare in the French capital, have been immensely enjoyed. As a teacher he exercises a great influence, and at the present time there are studying under him some of the most promising of the younger men.

The time limit of the Paderewski prize fund competition has been extended from September 20 to December 31, 1921. Manuscripts should be addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Allen, secretary of the Paderewski Fund, New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Massachusetts. Two prizes are offered, the first, of \$1000 for the best symphony, and the second, of \$500 for the best piece of chamber music either for strings alone or for piano or other solo instrument or instruments with strings. The judges will be Charles Martin Loeffler, Wallace Goodrich and Frederick Stock.

ANTONIO SCOTTI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Always I was fond of singing," replied Antonio Scotti, the noted baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company when he was asked what caused him to turn to the profession. "My mother possessed an instinctive good taste in matters musical and a love for acting; my father was a business man and no one in our family before me studied music," Mr. Scotti continued. "There was a funny thing happened when I was only a boy. We lived in Naples and one of the ushers at the San Carlo Opera owned my father a sum of money. He could not pay it so I discounted the sum by having him give me possession of the opera, and ever since I would come home and wake the neighbors with my attempts to sing everything I had heard."

That opportunity to hear opera came to Mr. Scotti before he had begun to study and yet had such an influence upon him that he was able to get in a church position, for pay, and to sing in concert, at first just for the pleasure of it. Later he sang as a soloist in recitals given in the homes of the aristocracy and, being urged to do so, he at last took up study seriously with a Madame Fagnani, who had been one of the San Carlo opera's singers.

"Whether she was a member of the great violinist's family or not I do not know but with her I studied for three years. As I had no money to pay her I gave her a contract by which I promised to pay her in six years. When I had finished my studies with her I gave a benefit concert for myself and a friend of mine helped me. I cleared the equivalent of \$400 and with that sum went to Milan to try to get an audition. I was urged to remain at home and make my debut there but I said, 'No! A prophet in his own country gets no honors.' I laugh now when I think how one master of singing told me, before I had begun to study, that I had a tenor voice and wished to train me as such. Even as a boy my voice was always low. I never sang boyish soprano."

In Milan Mr. Scotti was given a hearing and engaged to sing in the opera on the night of June 10. For this he received a salary equivalent to \$130 a month, a sum which was unusual for the time and for a young man who was making a first appearance.

"Beside the salary I got my boat passage there and back and a promised benefit which I was to share, half and half with the director. I do not know how it is now, but in 1889 the part was divided by a single note in the center of the house and on one side the people of Malta would sit and on the other the English officers and their ladies. During the entire act wagers were made across the aisle. They would not believe it was my first appearance. I had never studied acting and never have with anyone; of course I have studied my roles but I think acting is a gift; one must have the instinct for it or one cannot express emotion."

After his season at Malta he went back to Milan and accepted a position in a small theater, the Manzoni, at half the salary he had been receiving in Malta. He did this because Milan was the artistic center to which came the managers from all over the world and he felt that the hearing he could move by the fact that two weeks after his debut at the Manzoni he signed contracts for Verona, for Rome and for South America, where he sang for five years.

A contract for La Scala followed, and when Mr. Scotti sang there he was one of three making debuts. It was Mr. Gatti-Casazza's first season as general manager. The third of the debuting trio was Toscanini, the conductor. The following year Mr. Scotti went to London and was heard there by Mr. Grau, who was managing the Metropolitan at that time.

"And there came about a funny thing," laughed Mr. Scotti. "I did not want to come to the United States. Mr. Grau did not want to give me the money I asked for and I was to go anyway, but Mancinelli, who was conducting for Grau, said to me: 'Scotti, you must go; I am sure that once you go you never come back from North America.' He was a fine man, Mancinelli. He insisted so that I came and his word proved prophetic because I have been here for 22 seasons. I have just signed a contract for three seasons more and that breaks all records at the Metropolitan."

When Mr. Scotti made his first appearance at La Scala he sang "Monstrous in 'Aida' and when he sang at the Metropolitan for the first time he sang "Don Giovanni," that, of itself, speaks of the breadth of his interpretative ability.

"I sang here for four years before my dear friend, Caruso, came," Mr. Scotti said. All during the interview it was difficult to get him to talk at all of personal matters; his thoughts and his career were constantly upon Caruso. He was, in fact, in the midst of writing a tribute to Caruso for an Italian paper in San Francisco when the interviewer interrupted him. "I had made my friends and my success here and I persuaded Caruso to come here and acted as his interpreter at first for the newspaper men. We were all success together from the first. His success took away nothing from mine, but we were spoken of together."

"This discussion of a Caruso successor is absurd. Because, don't you know, every tenor has his individual temperament, his own, particular quality. This Caruso always will be Caruso. Perhaps some other tenor will sing his rôle, but what of that? Look, has Columbus a successor? No.

Does any one point out a successor to Dante? To Shakespeare? No, one does not talk about successors to the geniuses of the world. But perhaps the papers write of a successor to Caruso because he was a singer. He was a unique artist, but outside of his marvelous voice, Caruso possessed many other great qualities. I knew him for 25 years; for 19 years we sang together at Covent Garden, in London, and here at the Metropolitan. It is said that the photograph record of our duet from "The Masked Ball" is a perfect record. It is a wonderful record and it is because it stands for a record of friendship. He was more than a singer. He was a great man, a benefactor of men. He stood alone. Please, please do not think it an exaggeration because it is I who say it. No, it is not, because all the world, everywhere, says it."

THE BAGPIPE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor Stillinger in our Northern clime

The bagpipe is nowadays so commonly thought of as the Scottish national instrument that it is apt to be forgotten that the basic idea is almost universal. It formerly existed in many forms in Europe, and today lingers in country districts on the Continent in several varieties. In Great Britain, however, it survives in two forms, the Scottish bagpipe, and the little-known Northumbrian or small-pipe.

The prevalence of bagpipes in England, in days long ago, is as remarkable as their scarcity today. But then, the practical reason for their use was long since disappeared. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when villagers assembled every holiday and on Sunday evenings after prayers to dance upon the green, every parish of moderate population had its piper.

The following entry in the parish registers of Gateshead, Northumberland, 1833, gives us another reason for their use at this time: "To work men, for making the streets clean at the King's coming 18s. 4d.; and paid to the piper for playing to members of the highways five several days, 3s. 4d." There is also evidence that bagpipes were employed to make workmen in the fields work the faster, and the numerous references and illustrations in illuminated manuscripts point to the fact that the bagpipe was in use all over England, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Worcestershire and Northumberland being especially famous for the excellence of their pipes.

While the earliest representation of a bagpipe is on Chaldean sculpture, the Romans were known as bagpipe players, and introduced the instrument into those countries which fell under their rule. It is probable, therefore, that the Northumbrians learned the art of bagpiping from the Romans in the second century, although it is certain the Romans never possessed any instrument which was capable of producing the identical intervals and scales of the Northumbrian small-pipes of today.

This instrument is entirely different from the Scottish, the Irish and the Union pipes, and with these, makes four distinct types of bagpipes still extant in the British Isles. The chief difference lies in its scale having a complete series of sounds, which accord with the tones and semitones of the modern major diatonic scale; but like the Irish and Union pipes its bag is filled by the air being pumped into it from a bellows and not blown in by the mouth as in the Scottish bagpipe. Its scale, being so different from the other pipes, fits the instrument for the playing of much greater variety of tunes, though the wild skill of Scottish pipe cannot be rendered.

The small size of the Northumbrian pipe makes it essentially a chamber instrument, its tones are peculiarly sweet, and devoid of that harshness associated with its more northern brother. The early form of the Northumbrian pipe was no doubt borrowed from Ireland, which country had considerable influence in Northumbria from the sixth to the tenth century, and here it is necessary to record the writings of Giraldus Cambrensis, who in the twelfth century says that the Northumbrian delighted in a rude sort of harmony.

It is to be remembered that the music of this time was sung in unison. The very remarkable exception of the thirteenth century, "Sumer is a Iumen," is not only one of the finest tunes known to Britons but is also the earliest recorded in Britain. The accompaniment to the melody of a sustained tonic and dominant suggest perfectly the drones of a bagpipe, and it is difficult to say whether the voices thus singing are an imitation of the bagpipe, or that the instrument is an imitation of the voices. This north country tune, however, "sits" perfectly on the small-pipes, and illustrates how admirably the instrument is adapted to the rendering of the fine old folk tunes.

Laws passed during different periods of British history for the suppression of fiddlers, bagpipers, and itinerant musicians led almost to the extinction of the beautiful little instrument in the reign of George III. But about 1780 William Shield, a talented musician of Durham, did much to revive interest in it. Thomas Bewick, the great engraver, writing of his love for the instrument and his concern for its survival, says in his memoir: "At one time I was afraid that these old tunes, and this ancient instrument, might from neglect of encouragement get out of use, and I did everything in my power to prevent this and to revive it by urging Peacock to teach pupils to become masters of this kind of music; and I flatter myself that my efforts were not lost." The Peacock Bewick men-

tioned was Francis Peacock, an expert small-pipes player who published a collection of airs for the instrument in 1785. This book is now very scarce, only four copies being known to be extant.

In 1859 a serious attempt was made to stimulate interest by the formation of the Small-Pipes Society, to preserve the melodies peculiar to the English border, and to exhibit the musical pastimes of sword dancing, and other traditional accompaniments of folk music. It received the support of many illustrious men, Dr. Cummins being at one time its president. Although the society possessed at one time as many as 33 playing members it did not last many years, and the fact that the manufacture of the instrument has ceased, gave no opportunity for the real spreading of its use.

The Duke of Northumberland has still today his own piper, James Hall, who can be heard at the gatherings in the neighborhood of Alnwick at different times of the year. He comes of a family of pipers, his father being a maker of the instrument. He plays his trade as a cobbler in a small village, and in his shop he has the valuable set of original tools used by his father for the making of drones and chanters.

CASSELLA TO PLAY IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania

The Philadelphia Orchestra has just made known its plans for the coming season, which opens with the first of the series of Academy of Music concerts on October 7. Leopold Stokowski returns from France September 20 with a bagful of new tricks and a handful of sensible and scholarly intentions, and will immediately start rehearsals with 104 men, as compared with the 96 of last year.

He is going to give the fifth symphony of Sibelius for the first time in America. He will present Mahler's first symphony for the first time in Philadelphia. A patriarchal work booked for his Philadelphia premiere is Mozart's "Symphonie Concertante" for violin, viola and orchestra. Other exceptional if not epochal performances will introduce to us Bruch's "Variations on a Theme of Berlioz," John Ireland's "Forgotten Rite," Vaughan Williams' "London Symphony" performed here last year, a symphony by Franco Alfano, Moussorgsky's "Nuit sur le Mont Chauve," Stravinsky's "L'Oiseau de Feu" suite, Schoenberg's "Pelléas et Mélisande," and Bruckner's seventh symphony in E.

Vincent d'Indy as guest conductor is a lion of the winter. He will conduct a week-end pair of concerts here and six others on tour. Alfredo Casella, noted Italian pianist, composer and conductor, will make his American debut in this city. He will appear as soloist and direct the orchestra in works of his own writing. Other pianists are Harold Bauer, Myra Hess, Josef Hofmann, Edward Lane (Stokowski medalist). Violinists are Paul Kochanski, Dr. Thaddeus Rich, Alfredo Serrato, Emil Telmányi, Ferenc Vecsey. Two viola players who most unusually enter the lists of soloists are Louis Bailly and Roman Vernerky. The one cellist is Michel Penha, who is first cellist of the orchestra. The singers are Elena Gerhardt and Maria Ivogun. The list is not yet exhaustive, by any means.

A feature of the season is the series of three concerts for children. At these concerts there will be explanatory addresses suited to the childish comprehension. For the fourth time, the orchestra has been engaged to take part in the annual Mendelssohn Choir festival in Toronto. That event means more than ever this season, since it marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the famous Canadian organization.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—August finds all the Manchester musicians widely dispersed. The Tuesday midday concerts still continue to minister to those who are forced to remain in town during the holiday season, and they are doubly welcome. The seaside orchestras on the Lancashire and Welsh coast are in full swing. The factors of unrestricted and cheap traveling have had an agreeably helpful effect in filling up holiday resorts like Douglas in the Isle of Man, which have suffered from the years of the war. Blackpool has five or six orchestras on its pier and covered places of amusement like the Tower and the Winter Gardens. Mr. Sam Speelman and Mr. Gagg maintain their positions as conductors. Mr. Arthur Payne is still at Llandudno during the season and gives excellent concerts on the pier. St. Anne-on-the-Sea and Colwyn Bay are only second in popularity to these two pleasure cities, and have admirable orchestral concerts for the entertainment of their visitors.

The chief musical event in the Scottish capital is a revival of the old comic opera which has proved such a draw at the Hammer Smith Theatre, London. "The Beggar's Opera" in the present Edinburgh production is a replica of the Hammer Smith version, rewritten for full orchestra, by Mr. Frederic Austin and brought up to date, in the best musical sense, without altering the character of the story or destroying anything of the quaintness and naïveté of the music. The setting is most effective, and both chorus and principals entered into the spirit of the play and did full justice to the beauty of the music, which is a triumph of rhythm and melody largely due to the skillful editing of Mr. Austin.

THE TREND OF THE RUSSIAN BALLET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is a commonplace that the Russian Ballet is "not as good as it was," and most of those who reiterate this statement base their criticism on flimsy grounds. That there was something in the glorious season of 1913 which has not been recaptured may well be true, although the change is quite possibly as much in the attitude of the audience as in the talent of the performers; but there is a need for serious criticism of the later productions and for apprehension lest all is not quite well with the ballet's prospects.

The last three innovations are "Chout," "Quandro Flamenço," and "Le Sacre du Printemps." Of these the second named is not a ballet in any sense of the word, it is merely a Spanish cabaret entertainment. A group of dancers and two mandolin players are seated round a little platform and give a series of solos and dances à deux. There is a good deal to be said for the performance, for there is something authentic about the atmosphere. Its presence in the Diaghileff repertoire is evidence of a laudable desire to seek out new fields of endeavor, though it is, after all, merely a diversion and has nothing to do with the development of the ballet proper.

It is "Chout" that makes one pause. Is there not here a portent, something so well thought out and produced as to insist upon attention? "Chout" or "The Buffoon" strongly affects its beholders. It is possible to see in it the first fruits of a new art, ugly, unpleasant and futile. On the other hand, some people describe it as the promise of a future achievement, a new development of the age, as yet but partly grasped and expressed. A third outlook, which is common enough with those who have seen the ballet more than once, is that it is a tedious, long-drawn-out fantasia resting on but a poor joke.

"Chout," it should be said, is unintelligible without close reading of the program synopsis, in itself a full condemnation of any ballet. The story is of a buffoon who fools some merchants by exhibiting the pretended supernatural power of a whip; they buy the whip, but have ill success when they try to use its powers. There follow several more such jokes, out of which the buffoon and his wife get a wealthy reward, but the story is too tedious to be worth recounting to the end. It may be admitted at once that the décor is in part fascinating; the buffoon sitting on the stove and his wife sweeping a floor like a backgammon board is excellent. The music also is adequate, but as the minutes increase everything falls away.

The music is ludicrous as music, and that must be admitted at once. Prokofiev, who is responsible for it, has entirely lost dignity. He has forgotten that though the ballet is the combination of several art forms, each art form must be adequate in itself; but the abstract value of his music to "Chout" is nil. It is a pity, for his piano concerto led one to hope that he could do much better. The choreography does not aim at being anything else but funny, and only succeeds in being this in the course of the second scene, where the merchants find out how bad a bargain they have made in buying the whip. But choreography should aim at more than facetiousness.

The whole trouble began last year with the production of "Parade." Before that the ballet had kept on the right side of becoming mere pantomime, though perhaps "La Boutique

Fantastique" came near the edge. It is surely possible to distinguish between the harlequinade with clown and red-hot poker, and the harlequinade of "Carnaval." This distinction was forgotten with "Parade."

But while "Parade" could be treated as a diversion, as was "Quandro Flamenço," with "Chout," we see the disruptive and decadent tendencies enthroned; it breathes the same undignified outlook on life to be found in the worst music hall turns, and it uses the ingenuity of real artists to express it. The perilous foreboding of not appreciating the new for the new's sake gained it much applause, but nobody likes "Chout" really, because the ballet has made us like something so very much better.

So much for "Chout." But are we able to say much less about "Le Sacre du Printemps"? Can we dare to doubt the greatness of Stravinsky's music? It is dangerous to do so, and yet much of the music of this ballet is quite lamentable in its poverty of effect; indeed after the queer wind theme of the first bars everything was disappointing. With great relief one found that there was positively no plot for the ballet at all, but the choreography was almost an insult to those who were asked to perform it. At the rehearsals there was general dismay and not a little laughter among the dancers, although they seem to have grasped a meaning beneath it by the first performance. What rhythmic intensity there existed in the music was not reflected in the dancing, which consisted in monotonous movements by members of each of four groups in turn, the other lying down until their turn came.

The best thing was a very fine backcloth stretching right round, the wings being eliminated, and representing a somber sky of smoky gray and yellow and the suspicion of a wild blue sea. The trouble with the whole thing is that it is more interesting than attractive; the mathematical self-consciousness of the discords, the deliberate ugliness of orchestration, combined with movements without little sense or charm, result in something which only the strictest revolutionary intellectualism can find delightful.

It should not be forgotten that Stravinsky has composed the music for two of the greatest ballets, "Petrouchka" and "The Fire Bird," music which contains exquisite thought; the blended sounds of the fair in the former, and the eleven-note phrase so often repeated at the close of the other, gradually mounting to a crescendo of triumph, cannot be forgotten. There is nothing so good in the present work, but there is still hope for a return from mathematics to poetry.

Mr. Marinetti has lately written yet another of his entertaining manifestoes, this time on futurist dancing. In it he says that the dance of tomorrow will have no need of music or orchestra, but will rely upon "organized noise" played by a company of "bruit-makers." Even those who are sympathetic with all innovators may hope that their efforts will soon lead to more adequate results from the side of aesthetics than these new ballets. Many amateurs of the ballet not clever enough for "Chout," "Le Sacre du Printemps," "Parade" will be glad to fall back on the relatively worthless "Petrouchka," "Prince Igor" and "Children's Tales," or that most beautiful of all ballets from the point of view of music, Rimsky Korsakoff's "Midnight Sun."

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THE HOME FORUM

John Hay and Emperor Napoleon III

In contrast . . . is Hay's description of an Imperial reception at the Tuileries. In November, 1866, Mr. Bigelow was succeeded as Minister by General John A. Dix, former Secretary of the Treasury. Soon after his arrival in Paris, Marquis de Montebello, the Imperial Grand Master of Ceremonies, informed him that the Emperor would receive him on Sunday, December 23, at two o'clock.

"I hired a carriage and two servants in the Rue Boissy d'Anglais, for Hoffman and myself," writes Hay. "It was a highly respectable looking affair, not fresh enough to look hired, with a couple of solemn fustians that seemed to have been in the family for at least a generation. We went to the General's (Dix) apartment in a few moments came in the Baron de Lajus. He said he was very much crowded today with business, that he had five Ministers to bring to the Palace, and that therefore we would please excuse his hurry. Upon which we all rose and went to the door, where we found a court carriage, the Imperial arms blazing on the panels and the harness, drawn by four horses and accompanied by two mounted outriders. Everything covered with tawdry, tarnished gold lace. It seemed like the Triumphal Car in a flourishing circus. Into this vehicle mounted the General and the Chamberlain, Hoffman and I following in our sham-private remise; and we had all the honors of a stare from badauds on the asphalt of the Champs Elysees as the party lumbered down to the Tuileries. We were all in our Army uniform.

"Arrived there, we were shown to a warm, cheery ante-room, with a superb wood fire and a fine view of the Tuileries gardens, the Avenue and the Arch of Triumph." "We waited some time, while other dignitaries gathered—the Colombian Minister; Fane, the British Minister ad interim; the long, gaunt Bavarian, Perger de Paglas and his secretary, who seemed moved by rusty springs; a "thin, wiry, blue-blooded Brazilian; a Peruvian; and some more." Then some of the "violet people" moved the party into a larger saloon. They were presented to the Duc de Cambaceres, a jaunty old gentleman, lean and shaven and wigged—long also. He bowed lavishly and seemed distressed that nobody would sit down." Then Mr. Bigelow was called for, and "he entered the next room where the blaze of the Imperial Presence dazzled us through the opening door. His audience of leave was soon over.

"General Dix, followed by me and Hoffman, was then ushered into the Presence. The General looked anxiously around for the Emperor, advancing undecidedly, until a little cautions in France the rich and taste-

ful masses of color which the various groups of Great Officers of the Crown so artistically present. Not a man's place is left to accident. A cent-garde supplies an exquisite blue and gold. The yellow and the greens are furnished by the representatives of Law and Legislation, and the Masters of Ceremonies fills up with an unobtrusive violet. Yet these rich lights and soft shadows are accessory to the central point of the picture—the little man who is listening or seeming to listen to the General's address. If our Republican eyes can stand such a dazzling show, let us look at him.

"Short and stocky, he moves with a queer, sidelong gait, like a crab; a man so wooden looking that you would expect his voice to come rasping out like a watchman's rattle. . . . He stands there as still and impassive as if carved in oak for a ship's figurehead. He looks not unlike one of those rude inartistic statues. His legs are too short—his body too long. He never looks well but on a throne or on a horse, as kings ought."

Hay goes on to tell how General Dix, raising his voice and grown a little oratorical, closes his speech and hands the Emperor his sealed letter of credence. The Emperor gives it to the Duc de Bassano, who stands at his right. The Emperor's "face breaks up with ungainly movements of the mouth, and the eyelids. You can imagine it a sort of wooden clock preparing to strike. When he speaks you are sure of your theory. His voice is wooden; it is not so strong and full as a year ago. He speaks rather rapidly and not so distinctly. He slurs half his words, as rapid writers do half their letters. He makes his set speech, which, with the General's, will appear tomorrow in the Monitor, and then comes sidling up and says (smilingly, he evidently thinks, but the machinery of smiles at the corners of his mouth is apparently out of repair), "You expect many of your countrymen in Paris this year?" "A great many, doubtless."

"There will be a regiment of your milice?" "There has been some talk of it, etc., etc., but your Majesty will not expect them to compare with your veterans."

"But you have shown that it does not take long to make good troops." After further gracious trivialities, Hay and Hoffman were presented to the Emperor, who, "clearly wishing to be very civil, as it is most rare that a monarch addresses a Secretary of Legation, said, 'But you are very young to be Col-onel. Did you make the war in America?'"

"I wanted to insist that older and wickered men than I were responsible for that crime, but I thought best to answer the intention rather than the grammar, and said I had had an humble part in the war."

"Infanterie or cavalerie?" "The general staff!" "And you?" he said, turning to Hoffman, and received the same answer. We bowed and backed out of the Presence.—"The Life of John Hay," William Roscoe Thayer.

Education

"We are in pain to make them scholars, not men; to talk, rather than to know; which is true casting."—William Penn.

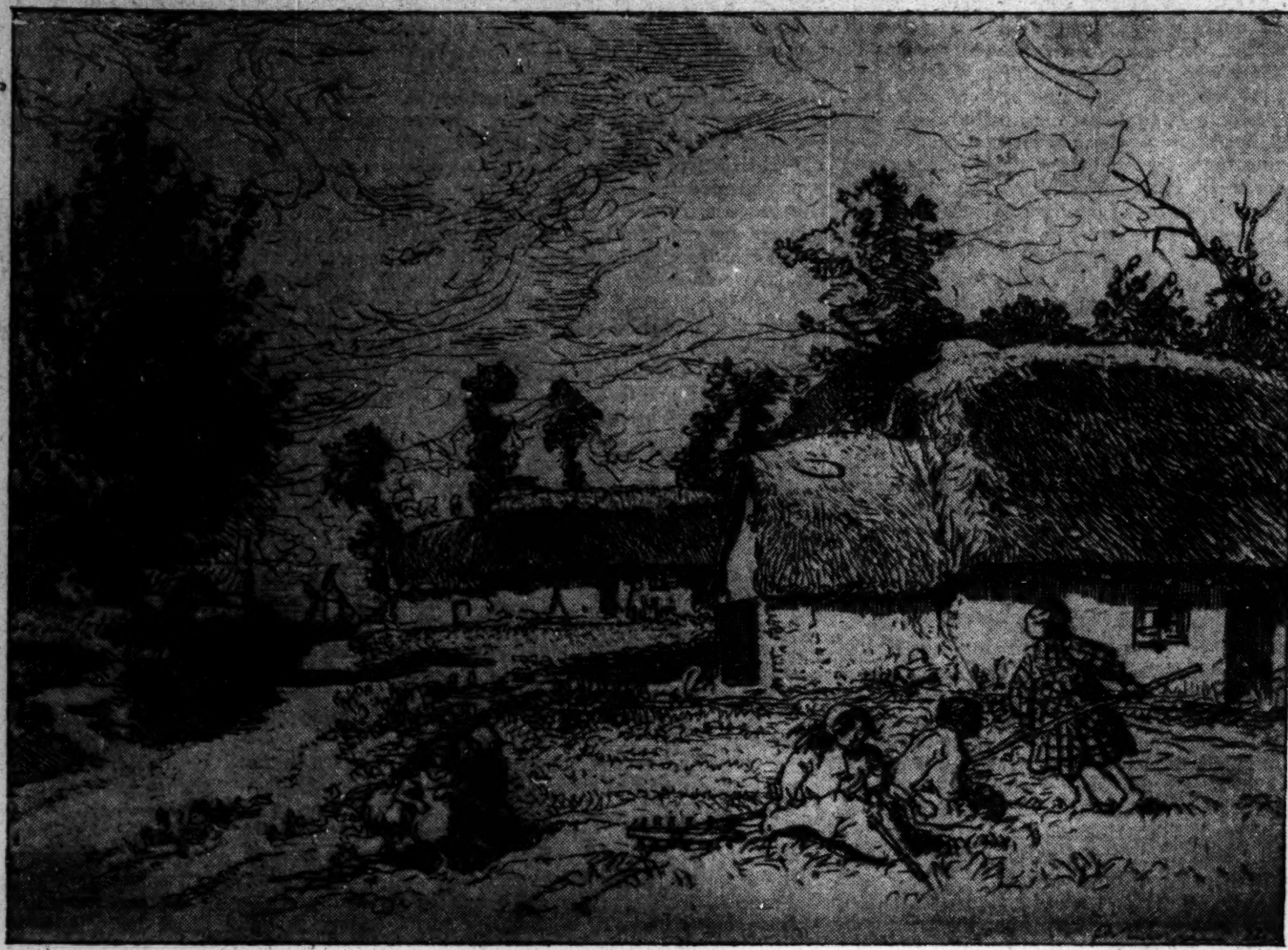
Auguste Lepere

"Let all things play and bloom and make holiday," he seems to exclaim in this rare plate (Le Nid), "so long as the power of my design is not weakened by them." The artist whose work says that to us is sure of long life in our memories.

There are several of these subjects in which children at play near their homes are the principal feature, and

seem to understand them; they were nothing to us, for their traits were indistinct; we forgot them, for they hatched on to nothing, and we could not classify them. But when we see the "type" of the genus, at once we seem to comprehend its character; the inferior specimens are explained by the perfect embodiment; the approximations are definable when we know the ideal to which they draw near. There are an infinite number of classes of human beings, but in

ing in consequence. This may, I think, be taken as a clear instance of departure from architectural style. . . . The Great Tit or Oxeye selects a hole in a tree, well or bank, in which to hide and have its nest well covered and protected; but not long ago I was shown one built in the old nest of some other bird situated in a thin, straggling hedgerow, and the little lodger's eggs and newly-hatched chicks were quite open to the sky. Thus we have instances of complete



"Les Deux Bourrines," from the etching by Auguste Lepere

it would be easy to find in each some special note of gaiety and charm and quick Gallic wit. In *Les Deux Bourrines*, for example, two groups of a curved line of beauty are characterized with a frank acceptance of their unclassical physiognomies that would have delighted the heart of Daumier.

If organization of line and space, ability to establish in each of his compositions a decorative scheme adequate to support easily all the delightful episodes and figures which he chooses to introduce, is the most important element in Lepere's artistic equipment, the next in significance is the clarity and precision of his utterance. There is no vapor in his imagination; he is a poet as well as an artist, with a poet's sensitiveness to definition of form. All that he lacks is the intensity of emotion that sweeps away interest in everything but the personal feeling. We suspect that the world for him will always be "full of a number of things," and that he will not be able to forget any of them in the exultation of profound self-absorption. But he has a genius for infusing a rich suggestiveness into all that he observes, and for giving his narrative an epic character. —Auguste Lepere, Elisabeth Luther Cary.

Wanted, the Word Literatesque

There should be a word in the language of literary art to express what the word "picturesque" expresses for the fine arts. "Picturesque" means fit to be put into a picture; we want a word "literatesque." An artist goes through a hundred different country scenes, rich with beauties, charms and merits, but he does not paint any of them. He leaves them alone; he does not till he finds the hundred-and-first—a scene which many observers would not think of, but which he knows by virtue of his art will look well on canvas, and this he paints and preserves. Susceptible observers, though not artists, feel this quality too; they say of a scene "How picturesque!" meaning by this a quality distinct from that of beauty, or sublimity or grandeur—meaning to speak not only of the scene as it is in itself, but also of its fitness for imitation by art; meaning not only that it is good, but that its goodness is such as ought to be transferred to paper; meaning not simply that it fascinates, but also that its fascination is such that it ought to be copied by man. . . .

Literature—the painting of words—has the same quality, but wants the analogous word. The word "literatesque" would mean, if we possessed it, that perfect combination in the "subject matter" of literature, which suits the "art" of literature. We often meet people, and say of them, sometimes meaning well and sometimes ill, "How well so-and-so would do in a book!" Such people are by no means the best people; but they are the most effective people—the most memorable people. Frequently, when we first know them, we like them because they explain to us so much of our experience; we have known many people "like that," in one way or another, but we did not

each of these classes there is a distinct type which, if we could expand it in words, would define the class. We cannot expand it in formal terms any more than a landscape, or a species of landscape; but we have an art, an art of words, which can draw it. Travellers and others often bring home, in addition to their long journals—nails—which, though so living to them, are so dead, so inanimate, so unresponsive to all else—a pen-and-ink sketch, rudely done very likely, but which, perhaps, even the more for the blots and strokes, gives a distinct notion, an emphatic image, to all who see it. We say at once, now we know the sort of thing. The sketch has hit the mind. True literature does the same. It describes spots, varieties and permutations, by delineating the type of each sort, the ideal of each variety, the central, the marking trait of each permutation.—"Literary Studies," Walter Bagehot.

Birds' Nests

Many people think that all wild birds belonging to the same species build nests exactly alike in regard to style of architecture, size, materials employed, workmanship displayed, and situation chosen; in fact that they are all ruled by an unerring force called instinct, and that they could not depart from its cast iron laws even if they tried. Nothing could be further from the fact. Although it is quite true that the little homes of birds belonging to the same species bear a strong family resemblance by which they may be readily recognized, there can be no denying that the skill, industry, opportunities, and even experience and wisdom of the builder, play their part almost as much as they do amongst the builders of human dwellings. For instance, everybody easily recognizes a nest built by a Song Thrush, because it is deep, basin-shaped, made of twigs and grass stems, lined with mud or some other substance that will dry hard and smooth, and is placed in some evergreen bush or hedgerow; but a close observer will notice that one thrush's nest is bigger and bulkier than another, better built, the materials varied according to the builders' opportunities of getting them handily, and the situation for it selected with far greater or far less wisdom. Last spring I made careful measurements of two thrushes' nests which I found within a very little distance of each other. The first was situated on a flat, outspreading fir-bough, and was two inches deep and four wide across the top; the second nest was in a black-thorn bush, and measured three inches deep and three and a half across the top.

Nearly all the wild creatures differ from each other in individual qualities, like human beings, and, what is more, behave differently according to circumstances; and in order that my readers may see the force of this, I will give a few striking instances of birds departing from established nesting rules.

The Common Wren builds a nest which is domed over and has a sort of bull's-eye entrance in front, but specimens have been found quite open at the top, because they have been built under a sheltering ledge or rock, and the birds evidently judged them to be without need of a domed cover-

departure from rule in respect of architecture, materials, and situation. I shall have more to say about this presently, but let me here turn aside to point out that some birds are very wise and others very foolish. I have known a Song Thrush to have its first nest blown down by a gale of wind, and immediately set to work and build a new one, the foundation materials of which were so twisted round the branches upon which it rested that it was impossible for the wind again to dislodge it. On the other hand, a Christian Science unfolds the understanding of the facts of immortal Life and makes available to human consciousness the spiritual law of that Life; therefore Christian Science is the messenger which brings to the flesh the good news of escape from corruption into the realm of the incorruptible. The belief that life is material, and not spiritual, is the basic sin which stings human beings to death. It is the serpent tempter. This false belief clothes itself with the mantle of law and deceives mankind into accepting it at its own valuation. Hence its supposititious strength. But the escape is very simple. When the evil-doer ceases doing evil, he is no longer an evil-doer. When an individual ceases to accept the false belief that life is material, he is no longer under the false law of mortality and has won a great victory. This is the way to understand how the corruptible shall put on incorruption. A man's good thinking is like the sowing of good seed; he can always expect a harvest, and God, divine Mind, giveth the increase. There is no corruption to be found in divine Principle, God, nor in the unchangeable idea of everlasting good. This idea is potent with healing power.

Now is the time to stop looking upon the false side of life. Why not give God, infinite Principle, a trial, human agencies having so signally failed the trust reposed in them by men? Crimes are committed, knowingly and ignorantly, all through not knowing how good God is. Temptation can be resisted through the love of good. There is no end to the unfoldment of God's great compassion. Time waiteth for no man, but God holdeth time, so that anyone trusting Mind can well afford to wait on God's time, the unfolding eternity, for the comforting truth is that man is always living in eternity. The human mind seems well grounded in the habit of looking on the material side of life; countless ages have been watching materiality, losing time and darkening thought. If the power of corruption could prevail over that of incorruption, this habit of listening to error, delighting in that which is untrue, and enjoying strife, would take away the hope of those seeking good and prevent those with a spiritual vision from being heard.

All who have experienced spiritual healing know the joys of divine Science; this Science has shown them that gladness and joyousness are the ways of Mind. It is a sin to sorrow, to mourn and be discontented, when God, the great Comforter, is right at hand. He is the way of incorruption, and those who follow Him have the joys of Spirit. As for the faults of others, well may we leave them to work out their own experiences, either through divine understanding or through physical suffering. Have we not perhaps as many faults to surmount? They may not bear the same names as those of others about us, but they may be as unpleasant. Personal animosities carry the weight of corruption, but by seeing only good and refusing the evil work of wrong thinking, men can help men put on the garment of the incorruptible.

When spiritual wisdom replaces worldly wisdom, there will be no need for any "Corrupt Practices Act" to regulate politics; nor will controversies arise over corruption of business methods. Since everything is in origin mental and not material, right

No Corruption

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a prophetic vision David caught a glimpse of the Christ when he exclaimed, "For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption." No corruption awaits the Christ, Truth, or shall ever overtake any element of Truth. So it was that when Peter wished to convince his hearers, on the day of Pentecost in Jerusalem, that Christ Jesus was indeed risen, he quoted these words of the revered David as conclusive evidence of the resurrection.

Keeping the light of truth in one's thought allays fear, that traitor of the human mind, which seeks to corrupt all right thinking. Fear is the tormentor's best tool. It is the Judas in all human experiences; it claims to betray, belie, beset, and besmirk human progress toward divine heights. It would make one believe falsehood in preference to truth; it would veil the eyes from the light of God's promises, from God's power, direction, and protection. Fear is the grand corrupter. Who would be free of it? Then understand the power of the incorruptible Christ to heal all the ills of the flesh, whatever difficulties a man may seem to be laboring under, whether trials in business, or problems of fleshly inheritance or human weakness. Paul rose to great heights of spiritual discernment concerning the incorruptible truth in writing to the Corinthians, as we read in the fifteenth chapter of his first epistle: "So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law." Commenting upon Paul's words, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in *Science and Health* (p. 498): "The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law." and the law of mortal belief, at war with the facts of immortal Life, even with the spiritual law which says to the grave, "Where is thy victory?"

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When spiritual wisdom replaces worldly wisdom, there will be no need for any "Corrupt Practices Act" to regulate politics; nor will controversies arise over corruption of business methods. Since everything is in origin mental and not material, right

thinking is capable of correcting whatever has been spoiled, tainted, or vitiated by false thinking. There is no real law of decay, pollution, defilement, or contamination to destroy the purity, integrity, or fidelity of anyone. The law of incorruptibility safeguards the honor and honesty of him who appeals to the high tribunal of Mind. There is no depravity, or debasement, no perversion, impairment, or adulteration in the divine scheme of being. God's universe is incorruptible and this is made evident through the incorruptible Christ, Truth, which Jesus taught and practiced, of whom Paul in an inspired moment wrote, "our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death." If, then, death was abolished so many centuries ago, wherefore should the belief in the necessity of corruption continue?

In the Old Colony Days

In the Old Colony days, in Plymouth the land of the Pilgrims, To and fro in a room of his simple and primitive dwelling, Clad in doublet and hose, and boots of Cordovan leather, Strode, with a martial air, Miles Standish, the Puritan Captain. Buried in thought he seemed, with his hands behind him, and pausing Ever and anon to behold his glittering weapons of warfare, Hanging in shining array along the walls of the chamber,— Cutlass and corselet of steel, and his trusty sword of Damascus, Curved at the point and inscribed with its mystical Arabic sentence, While underneath, in a corner, were fowling-piece, musket, and match-lock. Short of stature he was, but strongly built and athletic. Broad in the shoulders, deep-chested, with muscles and sinews of iron; . . . Near him was seated John Alden, his friend and household companion, Writing with diligent speed at a table of pine by the window; Fair-haired, azure-eyed, with delicate Saxon complexion, Having the dew of his youth, and the beauty thereof, as the captives Whom Saint Gregory saw, and exclaimed, "Not Angels, but Angels." Youngest of all was he of the men who came in the Mayflower. —Longfellow.

The Dawn

The dawn comes cold: the haystack smokes, The green twigs crackle in the fire, The dew is dripping from the oaks, And sleepy men bear milking-yokes Slowly toward the cattle-byre. —John Masefield.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1921.

EDITORIALS

An Open Conference, of Course

It is well that the members of the United States Senate did not carry to a conclusion their recent discussion of the proper method of conducting the proposed armament conference. If they had done so, they would have probably adopted a resolution against open discussions, and such a decision, perhaps any decision at the moment, would have been premature. The question which they had at issue is one of vast importance. It comes home to every man and woman of all the nations that are hoping to see this conference determine some practical method of immediately reducing the burden of war preparedness, because the proper answer to the question may determine the success or failure of the conference itself. So any persons who, like the members of the Senate, are in a position to exert an influence upon the procedure to be adopted for that momentous meeting of November 11, should certainly consider the matter in all its bearings before issuing any dictum upon it. They should weigh the policy of secrecy against the policy of publicity, and consider solemnly the respective possibilities of each as a means of reaching the end which the conference has in view.

It will be urged, of course, that secrecy has been the practice of the great conferences of states through all history. There has been a tradition of secrecy as the only method by which the plenipotentiaries of the nations have ever been able to arrive at practicable conclusions and agreements. Yet, much of the same sort of reliance has always heretofore been placed upon war as a factor in enabling the nations to make progress together. And now war is being decried as unnecessary. It is being said that the nations can get along without entering into physical conflict with one another, and that judicial methods, if wisely invoked, can supersede war. In other words, the world is daring to hope that war is out of date. Perhaps there is equal justification for the hope that secrecy of negotiations is, likewise, ready to be relegated to the past. When Woodrow Wilson went to Paris to take part in the Versailles conference, there was wide discussion of his declaration in favor of open covenants openly arrived at. Beyond all question, that well-turned phrase described what great masses of people in many countries hoped to see put in practice by the conference. One might even say that the great acclaim of the people for Mr. Wilson, on the occasion of his public appearances after crossing the Atlantic, was to some extent indicative of a popular expectation that his dictum of publicity was about to be realized. The world now knows how far he fell short of being able to secure such a realization. What it does not know is whether the realization of it might not have been more complete if he had steadfastly insisted on openness from first to last in the Versailles proceedings. Apparently he allowed himself to be at some time diverted from such insistence; certainly the methods of reaching some of the agreements arrived at in that conference are still clothed in secrecy. There is Shantung, for example. Whether, indeed, the agreement to give Japan such a dominancy in China as that decision implies could ever have been perfected if people of all nations had had the means of following the proceedings, step by step, is indeed a question.

The coming conference on armaments may not exactly be another Versailles. Yet the procedure to be followed in it may well be determined in the light of the experience gained from that earlier gathering. If the procedure then is believed to have had untoward effects, the procedure now should be prescribed, so far as possible, in a way to dispense with such effects. Criticisms of the earlier conference have made much out of the manner and extent to which the discussions were kept beyond the range of public observation, even through the medium of the press. Surely such a separation will not be called for in November. By the very discussion of Versailles and its outcome, the public has been educated into a new appreciation of such conferences, and into a far greater ability than it formerly possessed of following them intelligently and weighing accurately the value of the views which they bring forth. Some recognition of this new power of appreciation on the part of the public is reflected in the Senate's discussion, referred to before in this article. Senators from both sides of the party line argued earnestly for the fullest publicity for the proceedings of the coming conference, as absolutely essential to a sane and sound conclusion of its work. They urged that the world is weary of secret diplomacy, and that it has come to recognize the soundness of a more open procedure for all international negotiations. Almost at the same moment it happened that one of the addresses in the general discussion of world affairs that has been going on at Williams College turned on the need of divesting such negotiations of their secrecy. It was the Russian, Baron Korff, who was speaking, and in his conclusion he urged the pressing need of introducing as much publicity as possible, especially into those international negotiations which create legal obligations between states. In view of these expressions, it is interesting to note that the failure of the Senate to pass its resolution in favor of open discussions was due not so much to any avowed opposition to the proposal as to the belief that the Senate should leave all suggestions as to the method of conducting the conference to the conferees themselves. Even Senator Lodge, who opposed the resolutions on those grounds, declared that secret treaties were impossible under the Constitution of the United States, and expressed the conviction that, in negotiations of the sort under discussion, "the thing to do is to bring the fundamental principles to the attention of the public."

Surely that is the least that should be expected of the statesmen who are to meet at Washington on November 11. They are to discuss a world practice which is now known to be the cause of the heaviest burdens and the greatest misery that the people of the world have been called upon to endure. It would be strange, indeed, if the discussions of such a practice were to go on be-

hind closed doors, or the negotiations for a remission of it were to be carried to completion without keeping the public informed of the progress made, from one stage to another. The "fundamental principles" should be brought to the attention of the public, without a doubt; but the conclusions in regard to them, as well, should become a matter of public knowledge before any agreement, based upon them, can be made binding.

One great difficulty in the adoption of a policy of openness for the coming deliberations will perhaps be obviated if those who participate can keep in mind their own position, as representatives rather than as principals, in all that goes on. The interest that really brings them together will not be private or personal; it will be that of representing masses of individuals whose peace and well-being are to be vitally affected by whatever agreement shall be arrived at. In the light of such an appreciation, any demand for secrecy is likely to seem less insistent, since secrecy is ever the cloak of narrow or personal interest. Whatever is clearly upholding the general welfare demands no such cloak. It can safely be cried from the houseposts, because, in its very nature, it can injure no one, since being of advantage to all. A noble purpose has actuated this conference. That purpose should not work under cover. It may safely be kept operative in full view of everybody, from first to last, throughout the proceedings. Nothing can menace its success so much as a hint at concealment. And the United States, which has taken the lead in bringing the conference together, should take the lead in providing full publicity for all of its activities.

Mr. Balfour's Faith in the League of Nations

DISCUSSING the question of the attitude of the United States toward the League of Nations, something over a year ago, Mr. Herbert S. Houston, of the League to Enforce Peace, declared very justly that the most effective thing for the friends of the League of Nations in Europe to do, to strengthen the hands of its friends in America, was to make the present league operative and effective in every possible way. "If the League is to go forward on one leg and a crutch," Mr. Houston declared, "it is better to have it go forward and make all the progress it can, rather than wait for America to come in." In his speech at the recent imperial conference in London, Mr. Balfour showed clearly that this is exactly what the League of Nations is doing. He frankly admitted that the League, as at present constituted, is indeed going forward "on one leg and a crutch," but he also made it clear that it is going forward and accomplishing much. Mr. Balfour, who is certainly amongst the League's most able exponents and advocates, does not blind himself to its defects. One by one, in the first part of his speech, he passed these defects in review, and concluded with the remark that the most serious handicap placed upon the League at present is the absence from it of three of the greatest nations in the world, Russia, Germany, and the United States.

This survey of difficulties and shortcomings, however, far from leading Mr. Balfour into anything like a pessimistic view, seemed to inspire him to restate his own faith in the League as a necessity of the times. The fact is, of course, that Mr. Balfour is far too able a statesman, in the fullest sense of the word, not to recognize that the condemnation of a policy without any attempt to provide an alternative is in itself a confession of failure. The only alternative to the League of Nations, when the question is reviewed dispassionately, is seen to be a condition of things from which every one turns away instinctively. "Few calamities," Mr. Balfour declared, "would be greater than the abandonment of this experiment."

The achievements of the League, moreover, so far, clearly do not, in Mr. Balfour's opinion, justify a pessimistic attitude. Since its inauguration some eighteen months ago, the League has had to create its own machinery, organize its own methods, and devise means for pursuing what is, without doubt, "a new adventure in the history of mankind." During that time Mr. Balfour insisted the League of Nations has shown that it could do many things which diplomacy, however good, could scarcely attempt. It has already dealt successfully with such questions as the traffic in opium and the illegitimate traffic in arms; it has grappled with the great question of the formation of an international court of justice; it has settled such grave issues as the Aland Island question; and it has secured the assent of contending parties to abide by the League's arbitration in the Vilna issue. Finally, Mr. Balfour pointed out that the policy of Great Britain has long been to preserve peace and to prevent the domination of one power over its weaker neighbors. But, he added, if the League of Nations were to reach its full stature, supported by the great moral forces of the world, these objects, namely, peace and national independence, would be secured without resort to arms. Mr. Balfour's faith in the League of Nations is, therefore, seen to be unclouded, and this faith may well be the more inspiring to others by reason of the fact that it represents the considered judgment of a statesman whose experience in the field of international affairs must surely be almost unrivaled.

The Condominium Question

LONG before the League of Nations or the mandate system crossed the world's stage an interesting international experiment was being tried in the New Hebrides Islands, a tropical group lying north of New Caledonia and about 1250 miles from Brisbane, Queensland. The joint system whereby France and Britain together hold these islands is officially known as the condominium.

As the joint control plan has certainly not succeeded, and the future of the islands must be speedily determined by the three nations concerned, Britain, France, and Australia, it may be worth recalling that the condominium was signed about fifteen years ago, in London, and was not then to the liking of Australia. It provided that the islands should form a region of joint influence, British and French subjects having equal rights. A British and a French high commissioner were appointed, also resident commissioners, and a joint naval commission was entrusted with the keeping of order. A joint court was estab-

lished, consisting of two judges, appointed by Great Britain and France respectively, and a president of the court, not a British or a French subject, appointed by the King of Spain. This joint court deals with all questions arising between natives and non-natives and with other questions entrusted to it under the convention. There is also a British National Court which tries civil and criminal cases in connection with British subjects, arising apart from the convention, and there is also a similar French court. Moreover, the British and French resident commissioners have power to enforce or remit the payment of fines or other punishments inflicted by the courts.

Three courts, a joint naval condominium, resident commissioners, district magistrates, and British and French native police, with a host of officials, represent a ponderous machine excellent in theory but very indifferent in practice. In recent years the bitter criticism of conditions under the condominium has forced itself on the nations concerned, and there is little doubt that France and Britain alike would welcome a way out. Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, went to the imperial conference determined to state the position emphatically, and Mr. W. F. Massey, the New Zealand Prime Minister, declared in London that the condominium was absolutely unworkable, and that the position was becoming worse.

The alternatives to the joint system include the transfer of the islands to Britain in exchange for other territory or for compensation; the handing over of the islands to France, a proposal which would not be tolerated by Australia and New Zealand; and the administration of the New Hebrides under mandate. It is interesting to note that Australian public opinion does not emphasize the necessity for handing over control under mandate to Australia. That young nation is finding its huge continent with the immense Northern Territory, the New Guinea mandate and the Papuan territory, all that it can grasp with any degree of comfort. If the New Hebrides are acquired by Britain, a federation of British Pacific islands may be formed, with Suva, Fiji, as the center.

One thing is certain. There will be no return to the unhappy conditions which preceded the Franco-British understanding. The condominium was a compromise between two nations, each of whom had excellent grounds for claiming the group. While the condominium marked the happier understanding which was then characterizing Franco-British relations, the result of its working has been, on the whole, to intensify racial feeling in the islands. The richness of the soil and the comparative nearness to the Commonwealth and New Zealand partly account for the desire of each nation to maintain itself in the group. Coconut palms, cotton, maize, arrowroot, bananas, oranges, and a variety of South Sea products grow freely, and it is declared that last year France imported £800,000 worth of tropical products from the islands.

The copra plantations are the principal source of wealth. Some of these have 50,000 trees, yielding large quantities of copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, each year. Cotton is coming into favor, and plantations have taken the place of virgin bush. Britain favors the cotton-growing industry as being in line with her desire for the cultivation of cotton within the British Commonwealth.

A Visiting French Composer

VINCENT D'INDY, the French composer, who is to visit the United States next December, to conduct two concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra, counts as a permanent figure in music. There seems little possibility of anybody's gainsaying that. He may be one of the greater French artists of the late decades of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth, or one of the lesser; he may rank higher than Berlioz or he may rank lower, to compare him with a fellow countryman of the old school; he may appeal to the popular ear more strongly than Debussy or less so, to compare him with a man who was his contemporary. But beyond question he is to be reckoned among men who have organized instrumental sound to the finest ends of expression; he is entitled to a place in the company of Haydn, Schumann, Liszt, Brahms, and others who have helped to raise the symphony and its derived forms to the high regard of the world.

In other words, the guest to whom Walter Damrosch will surrender his baton for two days the coming winter is more than a Parisian conductor. He is one of the musical thinkers of Europe. Though living on the western side of the continent, he has excelled in a department of composition which people in the middle countries have tended to dominate. He is one of those who have given the sonorities of the orchestra new development. A man of Gallic feeling, he has mastered the speech of violin, wood-wind, and brass tone like a German. And his triumph, far from being theoretical merely, shows in the concert repertory. People who attend the performances of orchestral societies may not find his "Wallenstein" pieces represented on their programs so often as Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, nor his "Istar" variations so often as Beethoven's "Leonora" overture No. 3, nor, again, his second symphony in B flat so often as Strauss's "A Hero's Life" tone poem; but they are pretty sure within any given period of five years to hear all three of his principal works, and perhaps some of his secondary things, like the "Symphony on a Mountain Air" for piano and orchestra, and the symphonic sketches, "A Summer Day on a Mountain," besides.

D'Indy would hardly be a French artist unless he were the champion of some cause. Of all the French composers who won fame in the period between the Franco-Prussian War and the great war, he became the most distinguished, perhaps, for defending tradition, particularly for endeavoring to save the musical inheritances of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance from neglect. As head of the Schola Cantorum in Paris, he began in the year 1900 a campaign in behalf of Gothic ideals, assembling such French youths as sympathized with him and giving them musical instruction, based on the doctrine of the excellence of the old church modes and Palestrina. Since then, he has maintained his quaint discipline, in rivalry with the Paris Conservatory, and has suffered himself to be the center of many an argu-

mentative tempest. But whatever difference his notions about the past may have made with him as pedagogue, they have affected him little as composer. He has never really attempted to revive ancient styles, except in a casual way. He has simply gone on from where the great Germans of the mid-nineteenth century left off; and the field of orchestral composition is the one in which he seems to have best succeeded. In the field of opera he has made two desperate and little-applauded attempts to prove himself a better German than the Germans themselves. Far better had it been for him, no doubt, if, at the time of his first entertaining an ambition for music-drama, he had stuck to his own nationality, and had tried to improve on the methods of Meyerbeer and Gounod, instead of throwing those methods to the winds and seeking to escape notice as an appropriator of the methods of Wagner. Better had it been for his hero, Fervaal, to remain loyal to the companionship of "Jean of Leyden" and of "Faust," than to seek public favor on the grudging recommendation of "Siegfried" and "Parsifal."

The focus of much small controversy, d'Indy has been in the light constantly in Paris for twenty years. But scarcely any of the critics who have taken part in discussions of which he was the occasion have got at the value of the man as a composer, or have considered that to be their duty. Even Romain Rolland has glanced off the question, without penetrating it. He is so superficial as to remark that the distinguishing trait of d'Indy is clearness. He ought to have said that about Debussy, instead of about d'Indy. For d'Indy is the obscurest of French composers; which is probably why he is one of the pet admirations in the United States of the academic musical clique. His scores offer material for harmonic and contrapuntal parsing; and so serve well as texts for university study. He is, moreover, the austere of all modern composers, except, of course, the downright dull ones.

Who thinks any longer that Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" is music enveloped in impenetrable mist? Who, on the other hand, makes bold to say that he can analyze the form of d'Indy's second symphony in B flat with ease, as he listens to an interpretation of it? A good thing for the writer of that symphony it should be to get away for a time from his Parisian surroundings and present himself, as he did sixteen years ago, before audiences in America, conducting his own works. In New York he will be judged independently of pedagogical considerations, and he will be rated according to the strength he actually shows in comparison with the masters of other periods than the present.

Editorial Notes

MR. ELIHU ROOT put in a strong plea for democracy when, at the convention of the American Bar Association, he said that aiding the rule of democracy was the highest public service which the legal fraternity could perform. But perhaps his most notable utterance was when he declared that America must have a system of education requiring the background of laws which explains the true method and scope of law. This practical application of law in education is surely a great need of the times. Why should not the study of the fundamental laws of the country be made a required part of the curriculum of every school? Not merely the man who is elected to Congress should understand the laws which he will be called upon to help in framing, but also the voter who sends him there.

"LIKE master, like man!" is the adage which comes most to mind when recalling the doings of the remarkable "Little Congress" of Washington, which has successfully completed its first year of existence. Years ago there was a noticeable movement all through the English-speaking world for the promotion of amateur debating societies in which leading members adopted "Cabinet" rank and debated in true parliamentary fashion. From a quarter least expected, Washington saw the establishment, in 1920, of the "Little Congress." It was composed of congressional clerks and secretaries to congressmen and senators, who are, of course, the wheels of the great national body. Versed in the detail of office duties, they were unknown save for the views and sentiments occasionally expressed in Congress by their employers. Why, then, should they not debate, and learn the rudiments of parliamentary law and political maneuvering? So the "Little Congress" sprang into being. There is surely humor in the fact that the legislative action of the "Little Congress" generally anticipated by days or weeks the final disposition of similar legislation in the Senate and House!

THE River Thames has come into its own during this summer, and once more has become a waterway where craft of all sorts carry happy people on distraction bent. An enterprising boat-builder has added another charm by launching a fleet of gondolas, the very first ever built on the Thames. Yet gondolas are not altogether unknown. Ten years or so ago there were at least two, with Italian gondoliers, well known to all river lovers. One of them threading its way along the twisting waters of the Wey, a tributary of the Thames, was never without a gracious figure which a famous Sargent portrait has made world-known. The white-clad gondolier with his red sash, guiding by a movement of his wrist the long vessel amid the lush green of the river bank, made a picture never to be forgotten.

MR. DURAFOUR's aeroplane landed on Mt. Blanc while Dr. Abbott's solar cooker was cooking meals for his party on Mt. Wilson in California. As a result of Mr. Durafour's daring feat the question is already being discussed whether, and if so, how soon, a regular aeroplane service can carry passengers to the Swiss summits to see the sunrise and the sunset. At these hours the solar cooker could hardly display its possibilities, but the Alpine Aviation Company, which is yet to be, might add a mid-day journey to its time-table and so allow travelers who had enjoyed the poetry of the sunrise to appreciate what might be called a more prosaic use of the sun's rays, if indeed the romance of discovery is not sufficient to dispel the sense of the commonplace in the result.